Morning Oregonian.

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SOUTH CAROLINA.

Chamberlain's Election before the Courts.

YORK, Dec. 31.—The *Herald's* Columbia says: The argument of the habeas case before Judge Carpenter, involving the validity of a pardon granted by D. H. Chamberlain, claiming to act as governor, was concluded to-day. The case was opened by Hamilton, who argued that Chamberlain could not be regarded as *de facto* governor because, by the returns of the Secretary of State, he had not received a majority of the votes cast at the late election, and, having not been declared elected by a House made up of a number than was required by law, he had not even a color of title. He claimed, on the other hand, that Wade Hampton, having received, upon the face of the returns, the largest number of votes, and having been declared elected by the Speaker of the House, has been adjudged to be the legal Governor by the representatives his title to the office was valid. District Attorney Corbin replied, and argued that there having been in Mackey's case a quorum of members elected, a decision of the vote for Governor and all the officers of that body were lawful; that the Senate which by the constitution is required to be present at the counting of the votes were not present when the vote for Hampton was counted. The court took a recess and will render a decision in the coming week.

Question of Who is Governor, in the Courts.

A habeas corpus case, which brings up the latera question of who is Governor, was argued to-day before Judge Carpenter in the Circuit Court. The case promises to be an exhaustive one, and a decision will have important influence upon the politics of the state.

Completed Their Work.

COLUMBIA, Dec. 30.—Messrs. Sayler, Abbott and Lawrence, sub-Congressional committee, completed their work here to-day. Their report from the returns as submitted gives the vote to Hayes and Wheeler by about 700 majority, but allows Hampton and the entire democratic State ticket elected by a small majority. This committee leaves here to-night to join the sub-committee at Charleston, and will probably leave for Washington to-day.

Election of the State Court Reporter.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—The *Times'* special from Columbia says: Notwithstanding the fact that the House Congressional Committee unanimously resolved last night that the two electors had received a majority in South Carolina, the Supreme Court seems determined to have a hand in the business, counsel or the Hayes electors, who appeared in court this morning and gave it to be understood that he did not intend to recognize the jurisdiction of the court any further. Corbin replied that he considered the court finally transferred and that this court had no further control over it; that he should proceed to the next *ostensorari* from the United States Court in order to carry the records there. The court ordered a recess and will render a decision in the coming week.

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Judge Willard therefore said: "Well, that is the end of the case." Whether this means that the court will give judgment by default in favor of the Democratic electors, as regard the case as transferred, or not, is conjectured.

ATLANTIC CABLE.

Division among French Republicans.

VERSAILLES, Dec. 30.—The senate to-day commenced the discussion of the budget, and without discussion adopted the budget, as voted yesterday by the deputies. It is everywhere admitted that a serious division in the chamber of deputies caused solely by the republican majority, moderates and extremists, is definitely separated from extremists.

San Francisco Markets.

[BY TELEGRAPH]

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 30.—Flour—Extra [illegible] $7 25@7 50, payable in silver. Wheat—Choice Sonora for seed, at 27½ [illegible] 1,000 tons; for exports for December [illegible] 2,000 centals; and 4,000 Tuly. Over [illegible] according to quality, latter for [illegible] Feed: $1 15@1 20; brewing, $1 20@1 [illegible] yellow, $1 27½ [illegible] 37½c; other kinds, 30c@1 [illegible] 40c@45c. Barley—Feed: $1 15@1 20; brewing, $1 20@1 [illegible] yellow, $1 27½ [illegible] 37½c; other kinds, 30c@1 [illegible] 40c@45c.

Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, Dec. 30.—Wool market very quiet, but of fine wools is held firm and nearly all prices are without change. Delaines and Holmes are in demand, but mailings; all other fancies are quiet and neglected; only by forces of combination; scarcity of wool has been compelled to suspend. Operations [illegible] Ohio and Pennsylvania have been [illegible] 1,000 lbs at 32@33c; [illegible] Combing and Delaine, 30@32c; [illegible] demand for pulled lots but only [illegible] expectation; most desirable grades are held [illegible] new deal, 95,000 lbs at 32@33; [illegible] 278,000 lbs spring, 30@32; all [illegible]

The Lafayette *Courier* says: Last Wednesday Ann Polly Harris received a severe [illegible] which resulted in breaking one of her [illegible] above the knee. Mrs. Harris is a very lady, weighing about 300 pounds, [illegible] her fall the bone was shattered badly. [illegible] proprietor, was called, who removed [illegible] pieces of bone, some of which were [illegible] size. Mrs. Harris is well [illegible] and is thought doubtful [illegible] will be able to survive the accident.

[illegible] GOODS.

[illegible] Endless [illegible] Variety.

FANCY GOODS:

A large Assortment, which we offer [illegible] WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, At Lowest Rates.

CHAS. HIRSTEL & CO.

37 Front St., Portland, Or.

BECK & WALDMAN

WILL OPEN

Their New Store,

NO. 107 FIRST STREET

ON

Wednesday, December 13,

With an Entirely New Stock of

Gent's and Youth's Ready Made Clothing.

CLOTHING.

Also, a complete line of

FURNISHING GOODS,

Hats, Caps, &c., &c.

To all of which they call the attention of the public generally.

Those in want of a SUIT OF CLOTHING or OVERCOAT for the Holidays, will do well to call and examine them a call.

BECK & WALDMAN,

84 Door South of Odd Fellows' Hall.

GENERAL NEWS.

Mayor Ely Installed.

NEW YORK, Jan. 1.—The new city government went into office to-day. Mayor Ely's inaugural address details a scope length the condition of municipal affairs and counsels abstention from any increase of the city debt. But suggests, in view of the unusual severity of the weather, a provision of means for the relief of the destitute.

The Tammany Thieves still in Trouble.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—Counsel informed Judge Westbrook, in the Supreme Court to-day, that prosecution stipulates not to arrest Peter B. Sweeney, in case he comes over from Paris and attends the trial of the civil action against him for $7,000,000, and he has telegraphed he will attend. Mrs. Sweeney being enfeebled in health and the season inclement, the case was adjourned.

Advance of Freight Charges.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—The managers of the trunk lines have decided to advance rates on grain and fourth class freight between here and New York five cents. The rates take effect to-day.

Railroad Accident.

RUTLAND, Vt., Jan. 1.—Several workmen on a snow plow were injured by a collision with the mail train on the Rut-and railroad.

Fatal Collision.

QUINCY, Ill., Jan. 1.—A collision between the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and Toledo, Wabash & Western trains in the northern part of the city, killed the engineer and fireman on the latter, and probably on the former. No passengers injured.

Snow Storm in the West.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 1.—A most unusual snow storm last night extended as far north as Osaka. Two feet of snow fell at Jackson and Vicksburg, a foot of snow at Monroe and four inches at Osaka, delaying trains and wrecking down telegraph wires and interrupting communication.

Storm in Vermont.

BENNINGTON, Jan. 1.—A terrific wind storm Saturday did great damage, the loss amounting to fully $25,000. The spire of the Baptist church was blown over, and the greater portion of the knitting mill of A. F. Vallentine was demolished by the falling of the large chimney. Numerous houses and barns were wrecked.

Snow Storm in New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 1.—Full a foot of snow fell to-night.

Snow-Bound in Virginia.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 2.—Fourteen to twenty inches of snow in the Western part of the State. Trains are snow-bound on most of the roads.

Fire.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 1.—Wm. Birch's axle manufactory and six adjoining buildings were burned; loss, $25,000.

NEW YORK, Jan. 1.—Kreischer's pottery manufactory, on Staten Island, was burned on Sunday; loss $100,000; no insurance. Fifty workmen are temporarily unemployed.

A Good New Year's Day's Work.

CHICAGO, Jan. 1.—Moody this morning obtained subscriptions to the amount of $10,000 from personal friends of the late P. P. Bliss, who with his wife perished in the Ashtabula railroad accident. This sum will be put out at interest for the benefit of the two sons of these honored citizens of Chicago.

A Penny Collection Suggested by Mr. Moody.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—Mr. Moody suggested that every Sunday school in the country take a penny collection, on Sunday, January 14th, for the maintenance, education and benefit of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Bliss, and for the erection of a monument to the memory of the sweet singers to whom all our Sunday schools are so deeply indebted. The money should be sent to Henry Field, treasurer, Chicago.

Great Temperance Revival.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 1.—There is intense interest in the temperance question here. Six thousand nine hundred and eighty members of the reform club signed the pledge, including many lawyers, ex-Congressmen and principal merchants. The occasion is a succession of meetings under the lead of Francis Murphy.

Steamship Sunk.

KEY WEST, Jan. 2.—The steamship *Emilie* sunk last night in six fathoms of water. One man and an infant were lost, and a boat load of passengers are missing. Mails lost.

Troops Disbanded.

CHEYENNE, Jan. 2.—The infantry of Gen. Crook's expedition will arrive at Fort Laramie to-morrow. Gen. McKenzie, with cavalry and artillery, will also arrive to-morrow, and the whole force be disbanded at that post.

The Border Troubles.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—The subject of outrages upon American citizens on the Mexican border of the Rio Grande by revolutionists is occupying the attention of our government, and orders will soon be issued to our army and naval forces that they protect them, as there is now no government in Mexico to which appeal can be made. As regards the Indian marauders, who cross into Texas, the question is likely to be brought to the attention of Congress, whether the outrages on American citizens shall be permitted to continue, or whether this government shall take into its own hands the measures of redress.

Snow Knee Deep.

The streets to-night are only knee deep with snow.

New Year in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—A disagreeable snow storm prevails, but the general holiday reception at the executive mansion began at noon, when the foreign ministers were received, followed by members of the cabinet and ladies. Followed by members of the U. S. Supreme Court, Senators and Representatives in Congress, judges and others, held public receptions at 2 o'clock.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—New Year receptions were held at the residences of Senators Kelly and Mitchell and Justice Field.

An Idaho paper of Dec. 23d says: Two months of our winter have passed and the months is of much agreeable throughout weather has been most agreeable throughout quite different from that of last year for the same period. Two months more will push us well along toward spring, when the roughest of the season will probably be over.

The Bellingham Bay *Mail* states that an effort will soon be made to secure the extension of the Nootsack mail route through to Sumas, B. C. This, it claims, will greatly facilitate the transit of mail between Whatcom county and the Fraser valley country.

LOUISIANA.

The *Times'* New Orleans special says: The *Democrat* of this morning, the official organ, makes a stirring appeal to the elected of its party to stay away from the State house, saying we do not see how in honor Democrats can in any manner, shape or form, recognize Packard as governor, or any portion of his government as legal. The board has returned a decided Radical majority in both Senate and House, and he Democrats returned will be utterly powerless there. They can do only two things by going into the Packard legislature, they can disgrace the cause of Louisiana and bring the people into unutterable contempt, and they can prejudice the cause of Tilden and the country. Kellogg's message will be a long valedictory. He will remind the people how little support has been given him.

Caucusing for the U. S. senatorship is active, and J. R. West is working for his own re-election. Colored men will demand a representative in the person of Col. Louis Pinchback or Antoine, and of course Kellogg himself will be found not unwilling to serve the State. No trouble is anticipated on the assembling of the legislature. Troops will not be employed or seen.

Organization of Kellogg's Legislature and Nicholl's Ditto.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 2.—The situation is unchanged. Everything is quiet. The legislatures are constituted as follows: State House—8 holding over Senators and 11 returned by the board; House—68 members returned by the board, 22 of whom the Democrats claim were not elected. St. Patrick's Hall: Senate—9 holding over, 8 returned by the board and 4 who were counted out but claim they were elected; House—0 returned by the board and 22 who claim they were elected but counted out by the board.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 2.—Shortly before noon a committee from St. Patrick's hall, from the House, waited upon Governor Kellogg and presented a communication informing him the House of Representatives was organized at St. Patrick's hall, at the same time entering a solemn protest against the occupation of the State House by armed police and militia, against the exclusion from the State House of duly elected representatives of the people, and against the presence of armed men, metropolitans and soldiers.

Gov. Kellogg replied there were several statements contained in the communication which were incorrect. There were no military speaking properly in the State house. Yesterday there was a force of police armed not differently from the way in which they were ordinarily armed, as conservators of the peace. They were instructed not to interfere with any member of the legislature, but to protect them from interference from others, which he claimed has been legally and properly organized. The law provided that the Secretary of State should furnish the clerk with a list of members elected. That list was furnished the clerk; that sixty of the members whose names were in that list appeared in the regular hall of the House of representatives yesterday, and forty-two or forty-three at most appeared in St. Patrick's hall. He must decline to receive any communication from a party which lacked nearly twenty of a quorum.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 2.—The Senate has barely a quorum to-day. The members who to last session represented Rapides district were seated with the proviso that if the duly elected senators did not present themselves, they should be retained.

After the Democratic Senate organized to-day, a committee was appointed, which notified Kellogg that the body was ready for official communication and returning the matter of protest as a reason for organizing in St. Patrick's Hall. Stevens, of the holding over senators, was captured by the sergeant-at-arms of the Republican Senate and taken to make a quorum. Republicans are jubilant, because pointers, one of whom, it is said, hold commissions from McEnery have ignored him and recognized Kellogg.

The *Evening Democrat* says officially: To-morrow morning, at the legal hour of assembling, the members of the legal legislature must proceed to the State House and occupy it. If lawless ruffians, claiming to be policemen and willful men attempt to interfere with them, ruffians will be swept from their paths; nothing must prevent the loyal legislature of Louisiana from assembling in the Senate Chamber and Hall of Representatives of this State, except bayonets of the General Government.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 2.—The Democratic committee and clerk of the House demanded of Kellogg to say the withdrawal of the police and barricade, which the governor declined. The clerk called the roll, whereupon Louis Sauer, of Avoyelles, called the House to order. Sixty-eight were present, 50 being a quorum. Hayne and Warmouth were nominated for Speaker. Hayne was elected by 50 votes and took the chair. The Senate promptly organized with a full quorum. Anton ne in the chair. The only demonstration outside was cheering of the Democratic committee by about 500 spectators outside. The Democrats went to St. Patrick's Hall to organize their legislature. The Senate being called to order by Ogden, 19 answered to their names, just a quorum, and the Democrats elected another. Clerk Treasvant called the House to order. Sixty-one answered to their names. Louis Bush was chosen Speaker.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 2.—In the joint session of the Republican legislature Burch read the returning board's returns, and announced that Packard and Antonine were elected.

Democrats Insult Kellogg.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 2.—When the Democratic committee made a demand for the removal of troops from the State house and were refused, they made a protest in the usual manner. Gov. Kellogg, in answering, declared his only reason for requesting the presence of troops was a belief on his part that violent and illegal interference with the organization of the assembly would result if they were not there to maintain peace and assist the Executive. No attempt of either house would be assured them; be interfered with. Troops would only interfere in case of the utmost necessity. The committee then retired. Under suspension of the rules a resolution was passed by the Democratic House, setting forth that armed resistance to the State authorities exists here, and calling on the President to afford the protection guaranteed by the Constitution.

Kellogg's Message.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 2.—Kellogg's message is short. It refers to the well known difficulties of his administration. He says the to-al consolidated interest bearing debt, exclusive of interest on coupons due January '74, is $11,355,922. Taxation has been reduced since his administration began from 2 4 mills on the dollar, with equal or greater taxation in most parishes, to a limit of 14½ mills by constitutional amendment, and parish taxation to the same amount. The constitution limits the State Government's expenses to its actual revenues. The preceding administrations in six years spent $11,250,600; the present administration in the last four years has spent $4,203,875. All interest on bonds had been promptly paid. The State cotton and other productions have been fifty-five to sixty millions. Nearly all this work has been done by colored labor.

Senate Investigation.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 2.—The Senate investigating committee resumed the investigation of Ouachita parish this morning. B. F. Jones and E. H. Aarr testified to efforts of themselves and other Democratic leaders to have a peaceful and fair election, and the general policy of their party was directed to that end; in order to prevent the returning board from seizing upon the pretext for throwing out votes. The Senate sub-committee heard the evidence of Frances, wife of Paul Johnson, colored, of East Baton Rouge, in reference to masked men coming to her house, breaking in and asking him to sign a paper, and accusing him of organizing an armed company; that they then put a rope round his neck and carried him off. She tracked him five miles in the mud, but never saw him again. Said all the men concerned were masked except two, whom she recognized but notwithstanding she was pressed to give their names, and assured by Senator Wadleigh of protection, she refused to give their names as she knew she would be killed.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 2.—Senate investigating committee to-day examined Emily Stone, who testified to having seen the men who killed Pinkston. Several colored witnesses testified to intimidation and being forced to vote the Democratic ticket. Col. Cayton gave testimony similar to that in Sherman's report. F. N. Deemir testified that Capt. Phillips and D. Young were at home on the night Pinkston was killed.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 2.—The Senate committee in the evening took evidence contradictory and confirming the testimony about various murders, but nothing especially sensational was elicited.

House Investigation.

The House committee heard W. H. Nutt, who testified he considered himself in danger of death for giving testimony. State Senator Dave Young had threatened him in case he came before the committee.

The Railway Disaster.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 1.—The *Herald's* Ashtabula dispatch says: Search or bodies was resumed at sunrise this morning. The wreck men tried a new plan, on removing the ice south of the mass of iron work of the bridge, which formed a sort of dam in the river, but on looking into the clear water they could discover no human remains capable of identification. Some pieces of bone and flesh were recovered but one could scarcely tell to what part of the body they belonged. The remains that are unclaimed are now in coffins furnished by the Railroad Company, and will be buried here unless recognized. The coroner's inquest was resumed at 9 o'clock this morning, and Hon. T. S. Sherman appeared as counsel for the railroad Company.

ASHTABULA, Jan. 2.—There have been no bodies recovered to-day. The wounded are doing as well as could be expected. Robt. C. McIntyre, conductor, at the coroner's inquest, which resumed this morning, testified the fire spread with such great rapidity, that citizens used every exertion to prevent the spread of the flames, but were baffled in the attempt by a fierce wind.

Jas. L. Painter was on the ground early, says: As a cleaner, with proper management, could have gained control of the fire in a very few minutes after it started. W. was heard the conductor say there were 160 passengers on board the train. The conductor stated, yesterday there were but 50.

A score of persons lay among the wreck, giving vent to most frightful moans, which seemed as if they could be heard for miles. The fire broke out in three places almost simultaneously. If water had been on hand it could have been saved. Did not know whether or not an order was received from the authorities not to put water on the burning wreck.

Foster E. Swift, hotel proprietor of North Adams, Mass., was also in the palatine, and corroborated the statement of Capt. Tyler.

G. A. Knapp, chief engineer of the fire department, has presented a sworn statement that Mayor H. P. Hepburn, of Ashtabula, a sailing civil engineer in the employ of the Lake Shore railroad, did not order him not to throw water on the burning depot. Many uninformed persons had wrongfully blamed Hepburn in the matter. He has done all that man could do for the sufferers since the accident. Some persons express the opinion that no more can be in a recognizable condition will be recovered.

James A. Hinsley, the first witness examined, testified he was near the spot when the train went down, heard the crash and ran to render assistance.

Capt. Chas. E. Tyler, of St. Louis, a commission merchant, testified that he had his face terribly bruised and right hand injured. He was in appearance and in his answers, exceedingly intelligent. While the train was at Buffalo he examined the coaches and was satisfied that fully 200 persons,—seventy more than the conductor stated on the day previous were on the train. Tyler said he had been captain of steamboats on the Mississippi river for 24 years and was competent to judge of the number on board. As a second experience he had also traveled a great deal. There were nineteen passengers in his car, the Palatine; several card parties were formed just before the accident occurred. The train was going 15 miles per hour when the bell rope snapped, breaking and air equalizing three lamps. Ten seconds later he felt the coach going into the river. The car was enveloped in utter darkness, and the anguish of the moment was horrible in the extreme. The abyss was passed, the suspense over and a terrible crash at the bottom came. Across the rear car of the Palatine fell the City of Buffalo crushing two men. All in the Palatine were killed. Witness thought every person in the Buffalo was destroyed, as in climbing over that car to a place of safety he was unable to discover any signs of life. The others fell together.

Among the relics found in the wreck to-day was a pin cushion which was immediately identified as belonging to James H. Haldrich, Des Moines, Iowa; two shirts and a shawl strap which bore the name D. F. Hubbard, of Oak City, Iowa, and were recognized by friends. Two more bodies identified to-day were Martha Voyle, by parts of her dress and hair, and Charles Vogle, of Albany, by coat buttons and one leg of his pants.

Henry A. White, passenger in the sleeping car, testified before the coroner's jury that he thought the train was off the track before they began to go down. He estimated the number of passengers at 200.

Daniel McGuire, engineer of the first engine, heard the bridge snap behind him when he was within two car lengths of the abutments. He says his engine had to run up hill to get off the bridge; could give no information whatever about the wreck or incidents of the fire, although he was there some time.

An Inhuman Report.

NEW YORK, Jan. —Several papers have special to the effect that the fire department of Ashtabula had orders not to play upon the burning cars, ostensibly that the passengers might not be drowned, but really to have the bodies burned beyond recognition, so that the railroad would not be responsible in damages.

The Dead List.

ASHTABULA, Jan. 1.—The following is a revised and complete list of the dead as far as known: Mr. Aldrich, Des Moines, Iowa; Lewis, Barney, Buffalo; Mrs. H. J. Bradley, child and nurse, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. P. P. Bliss, Chicago; C. Brounnen, Gratiot, Wisconsin; Mrs. C. B. Brunner, and two children, David Chitten, L. Crane, New Haven, Connecticut; W. P. Coggswell, Chicago; Mrs. E. Cook, Willington, William Clemens, Bellevue, Ohio; Mrs. Emma Coffin, Oak and, Cal.; Jas. Doyne, Newark; Clarence Gage, Charleston, Ill.; Alfred Gilbert, Cranberry Island, Mo.; Mrs. George and Miss George Cleveland, O.; O. S. Wharf, Akron O.; H. Traill, Chicago; F. A. Hodgkins, Bangor, Me.; Chas. Kane, Pittsburg; Annie Kiterville, Lawrence Leonergard, Cleveland; Jaggie Lewis, St. Louis, Mo.; Phillip McNeil, Cleveland; Miss Minna Mixer, Buffalo; Mrs. L. D. Karsden, mother and child, Chicago; Sarah S. Mann, Cleveland; Mrs. W. L. Moore, Hammondsport, N. Y.; Isaac Mercer, Cleveland; Birdie Myer, Cleveland; Richard Osborne, Tecumseh, Mich.; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Peet, Peoria, Ill. Doubtful—Mr. G. Palmer, Binghamton, N. Y.; Geo. A. Purrington, Buffalo; John Rickering, Chicago; D. A. Rogers, Chicago; G. B. Stow, Cleveland; T. Shattuck, Cleveland, Mount Vernon Delaware Railroad, R. Stindel, Mrs. Trueworthy and daughter, Oakland, Cal.; Mrs. Lucy O. Thomas, Chicago; Chas. Voyle, Albany; S. D. Waite, Toledo; Webb, Boston; R. Washburne, Cleveland.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 2.—Prof. Henry G. Rogers, principal of the high school of this city, and wife, are believed to be among the lost at Ashtabula.

The postoffices at Jack Manuel's, on White Bird, and at Cottonwood, Idaho Territory, have been discontinued.

DECISION IN THE U. S. DISTRICT COURT BY JUDGE DEADY.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1877.

U. S. District Court—District of Oregon.

The vessel known as the U. S. Revenue Cutter—The U. S. claimant.

In admiralty—suit to enforce lien for labor and materials.

1. CONTRACT TO BUILD A VESSEL. Upon a contract to build and deliver a vessel after a successful trial trip at sea, although the party for whom it is built, in pursuance of the contract inspects and approves the work as it progresses and makes payments thereon, in proportion to such progress, such party does not thereby become the owner of such vessel, nor until the final completion and delivery thereof.

2. MARITIME CONTRACT. A vessel launched and afloat upon the navigable waters of this district is at sea, and a contract to furnish materials for her equipment is a maritime one. The ruling in the *Edna Ladd* affirmed.

3. *Possession.* A party contracted with the United States to build and deliver a vessel after a successful trial trip at sea, and the latter in pursuance of the contract, kept a superintendent at the vessel during the progress of the work to reject or approve all materials used in her construction: *Held*, that the contractor was in possession during the progress of the work and not the U. S., and that the vessel was not exempt from the process of the court in a suit to enforce a lien against her for materials furnished for her equipment at the request of the contractor.

4. *Same subject.* The builder under such contract having failed to perform the same and the contract being that the U. S. might in such case, at the option of the Secretary of the Treasury, complete the work at the expense of the contractor: *Held* that until such option was exercised, the vessel was not and could not rightfully be taken into the possession of the U. S., and that when it was, the U. S. would take possession merely as the agent of the contractor to finish the vessel for and on his account and risk.

DEADY.

On November 28, the libellants, J. W. Coffin and Charles J. Hendry, of San Francisco, filed their libel against "the vessel known as the United States Revenue Cutter," to enforce an alleged lien upon said vessel or the sum of $3 356 20, arising out of the furnishing of labor and materials by said libellants to rig and equip the same, at the request of the owner thereof—the Oregon Iron Works.

On December 9 the United States intervened and filed a claim and answer of ownership and possession of the property, and on December 10 and pending the hearing had leave to file an amended answer, in which it was further alleged that the materials and labor furnished by the libellants were furnished "for the construction of a domestic vessel, to be said revenue cutter, in her home port," and there is this court has no jurisdiction of the case.

From the evidence it appears that, on May 28, 1875, the United States, by the Secretary of the Treasury, entered into a contract with Edwin Russel, the resident of the Oregon Iron Works, a corporation formed under the laws of Oregon, whereby the latter became bound, on or before February 28, 1876, to "build and deliver, afloat, the complete in all respects, and ready for service," to the United States, at the port of Astoria, opposite Portland, Oregon, "a first class propeller of about 227 tons burden, . . . to be built and equipped in every respect to fit her for the purposes of a revenue steamer," according to the specifications attached, "to be subject to the inspection and approval of such superintendent appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, with full power to reject or approve any materials or articles used in the construction or equipment of said vessel, and at any stage of the work before final approval as hereinafter provided."

The contract also provides that full access to the work shall at all times be allowed to the person or persons appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury for the steam propeller to be substantially built with a view had for satisfactory trials of her machinery and also for the first trip, of not less than 24 hours at sea," and that in case of the failure of the Iron Works "to fulfill the stipulations" of the contract on its part, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to direct purchases to be made of all the necessary materials and cause the construction and equipment of the vessel to be completed as herein specified, and required, and the said Iron Works shall be liable to the United States in such event for any excess of the cost of the vessel over the price hereinafter named and stipulated to be paid therefor to said Iron Works; and in case of delay beyond the date hereinbefore mentioned for the completion and delivery of the vessel, there shall be deducted $20 per day from the last payment, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, for each and every day the completion and delivery may be delayed beyond the time specified in the contract."

Provision for the payment of the contractor is made as follows: That for the vessel, stores, vessel, finished, furnished and delivered as herein provided, there shall be paid to the Iron Works by the United States the sum of $92,000 "in 5 equal installments to become due at specified points in the progress of the work, concerning the fifth of which it is provided: 'And, lastly, when the vessel, with her due, boats, &c., is satisfactorily completed, and after a successful trial trip at sea of not less than 24 hours at the expense of the Iron Works, and the vessel and equipment shall be found in every respect conforming according to the specifications and the conditions of the contract, the final sum of $18,400 shall be paid, or such sum as may be deducted for the failure to complete the vessel at the time specified, as hereinbefore provided for."

The contract also provides: "That the above payments shall be made only upon the production of certificates from the superintendent of construction to the effect that the work of constructing has progressed satisfactorily to the point above indicated, and before the last payment the vessel and machinery are satisfactory in all respects, and the trial trip successfully made."

Contemporary with the making of this contract a bond was given to the United States by the Iron Works with sureties in the sum of $46,000, conditioned that the latter or its successors "shall well and truly perform the stipulations" of said contract.

On June 15, 1875, the Secretary of the Treasury assigned Capt. John W. White, of the Revenue Marine "to duty as superintendent of the construction" of the vessel, and instructed him to "inspect the materials used in the work and reject such as may be found unsuitable," for "secure a strict compliance with the terms of the contract and specifications on the part of the contractor, and in every proper manner care for the interests of the government in accordance with the generally understood duties of a superintendent of construction."

The construction of the vessel was commenced in due season under the superintendence of Capt. White and his assistant, Lieutenant Brown, but for some reason the work did not progress as was expected. However, by August 4, 1876, the hull was built and launched, and was then navigated a short distance up the Willamette river to the Albina wharf for the purpose of being equipped. At this point, in the month of September and October the libellants furnished the labor and materials in question. The first four payments were made by August 23, 1876, and at this time the vessel was seized under the process issued in this suit in which it was alleged that $5,000 in gold coin to complete according to contract.

On November 1, the Iron Works surrendered work and have not since resumed, being in fact proceeded against in bankruptcy on October 31. During the progress of construction, the Iron Works occupied the vessel with its workmen and kept a night watchman on board. The latter remained on duty until November 15, but received his wages after November from Edwin Russell, the President and manager of the company. In account of the advanced condition of the work, the superintendent, about September 1, got an authority from the Secretary of the Treasury to employ two additional men to watch and take care of the vessel who were employed in keeping the decks clean and lines taut and wetting pain work, and are still on the vessel.

After the suspension of the Iron Works, Mr. Brown locked up the cabin, ward room and sailroom in which were deposited certain articles of ship furniture belonging to the United States, such as compass, lanterns and lenses, and gave the keys to the watchman employed by the government. The vessel was seized under the process of this court on November 29. By direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, the superintendent was absent from the vessel during said month. Nothing was done by the government after the failure of the Iron Works, and the seizure of the vessel under the contract or in any wise changing its relation to the vessel.

The question being referred to the Secretary of the Treasury, he telegraphed the Superintendent on November 28:—Confer with district attorney with view of government getting possession of and completing vessel under construction by Oregon Iron Works for revenue marine, make further demand on contractor complete vessel, if district attorney so advises, report all acts to dept. by telegraph and await further orders." On December 2 the Secretary telegraphed again as follows:—"Dashiell has made per and got legal possession of the revenue vessel on complete same according to Oregon Iron Works contract; and also on the 15 of same month:—"When supplies on hand, new vessel raised, completed same under charge contract with Oregon Iron Works, take vessel to San Francisco in charge of engineer in charge." The Iron Works, take vessel to San Francisco in charge of engineer in charge." The Iron Works was not allowed to complete the vessel, and on December 28 the vessel was towed to San Francisco, where she now lies.

The question presented by the pleadings is whether the vessel is constructed under the superintendence of the party for whom she is built or has agent and payments for it based upon the progress of the work, and to be made by installments as the work is done, and that a lien "arises the person for whom it is done is that it is regarded as the real owner by the well considered decisions upon the subject, citing Woods v. Russell, *supra*, and the line of cases following it, basing the American case, except Andrews v. Durant, *supra*, which is one of the most decided cases to the contrary. It is said that Homer sometimes nods and it would appear that this dictum of this learned and eminent jurist and judge, was inadvertently or unadvisedly made.

But the boat taken from the contractor in this case being only in a sum equal to half the contract price, it is clear that this shows it was not the intention of the United States to rely upon that alone as security for the five installments, and that it was the intention of the parties to the contract that the property in the hands should vest in the government as such installments were made and as security therefor.

The case is a doubtful one, of the contractor can also no bond at all, the property

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco Stock Market.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 2.—Ophir 20¾, Mexican 13½, G & C 11, B & B 2¾, California 4¾, Savage 9, Challer 7¾, Con Va 30¾, H & N 5¾, Point 6¼, Jacket 14½, Imperial 1 90, Kentuck 8, Alpha 2½, Belcher 2¾, Confidence 9, S Nevada 6½, S Belcher 72, Overman 110, Utah 12½, Bullion 20, Exchequer 9, Justice 8¾, Union 8, Julia 5½, Caledonia 12½, Baltic 13, Knicker 4, R Island 50, Alta 2½, Occidental 2, Woodville 75c, Andes 2, Washington —, Con Va 11, Prospect 50c, Utopia 50c, P Sheridan 2½, Leviathan 4.

EVENING BOARD.—R & E 5, Eu Con 11¾, Jackson 5, Valley 50c, Belcher 2¾, G & C 7¾, Chollar 8, Leopard 5, Belle 22½, Gila 70c, Choctaw 30c, Manhattan 14, B Barbarossa 1, Kentuck 8¾, N Coso 3¾, Comanche 4, G Chariot 2½, Caledonia 12½, Belcher 10¾, S Charles 14, G & C 11¾, Justice 23¾, Chollar 7¾, H & —, Sierra Nevada 22, Union 8¾, Julia 5¾

The Daily Dre...ian.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 3, 1877.

RESISTANCE OR OBED'ENCE?

The *Springfield Republican* is of opinion that the great danger in connection with the Presidential muddle lies not in the possibility of violent resistance to the carrying out of the result when declared, but in the disposition on all sides to acquiesce in the decision whether it be right or wrong. The reasoning of the *Republican* is that there is nothing so pernicious to free institutions as submission to wrongs done in the name of law and that the country can not afford to allow an unfair count to make a President. It is not impossible to imagine an election attended with such circumstances of fraud and palpable wrong as would not only justify, but demand forcible resistance to the inauguration of the person declared elected. When the wrong is gross, patent, unquestioned, and of a character not to be submitted to without the surrender of some vital principle of government, resistance, with all the attendant evils, should be chosen in preference to an acquiescence which would pave the way to further wrong and lead in the end to the overthrow of popular liberty. But is the present such a case? The *Republican* seems to look it in. The action of the returning board of Louisiana, that paper considers so manifestly fraudulent that the State should be rejected, or counted for Tilden and his inauguration insisted [illegible] What does [illegible] an opinion rest? [illegible] conceded that the preponderance [illegible] is in favor of Tilden's right to [illegible] Chamberlain has far beyond the [illegible] and it certainly can not be seriously contended by any candid person that the right of Tilden is so clear as to be unquestionable. The very most that any Democrat can claim against the decision of the legally constituted tribunal on this point is that the board decided contrary to the weight of evidence. There [illegible] evidence on both sides—evidence which has proved sufficient to cause careful [illegible] upon which are not perverted by [illegible] to suspend judgment [illegible] wait for further development of the facts. In such a case, were it can not be said [illegible] acquiescence in the result, no matter how [illegible] be the rejection of the [illegible] having the form and authenticity [illegible] of the vote of the State, would be such a submission to palpable wrong as to endanger the republic. We [illegible] Republicans that mere people [illegible] ing and considerations, of course, [illegible] of the Democratic party [illegible] would come to a conclusion exactly opposite [illegible] that reached by the *Republican*, [illegible] If they should [illegible] the reasoning [illegible] of the *Republican*, [illegible] the preferable to [illegible] The [illegible] would most likely [illegible] Hayes to a [illegible] decision of [illegible] the fact that the [illegible] would say it be and anything on [illegible]

The Supreme Court of Florida exhibited good sense yesterday, by announcing that it would not for them to model [illegible] collectoral vote of the State. The reason of reason did not rule them, however, till after the canvass had closed and canvassed the votes for whatever in accordance with the plan prescribed by the court, and in supposed obedience to [illegible] order and had found that in a canvass of the Democratic sort, Hayes still had a clear majority [illegible]

T. P. Bliss, who, with [illegible] perished in the Ashtabula [illegible] wreck, and for the benefit of whose children a collection of $10,000 has been made by the evangelist Moody, was a musical composer of some distinction, and has written a number of humorous papers, which appeared over the *nom de plume* of "Bro Phundo Basso."

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

James Fraser, Esq., for 25 years a prominent resident of Windsor, Canada, has emigrated, roof and branch, to British Columbia, with his wife and seven children. He arrived at the *Dalles* with the intention of permanently settling in the Pacific province.

Letters from Cariboo state that shallow diggings [illegible] pay $10 per day to the hand have been discovered on Willow river into which Williams' creek falls. On Cunningham creek a flume that was sunk and one sluice box near the bottom. The weather [illegible] the winter operations were [illegible] cut.

Christmas trees from the branches of [illegible] Bay Co. Thorp and Mr. Leschers at the American hotel, Victoria, on Christmas eve. The presents were distributed to friends of the firm. In the distribution, editors and other poor but honest people were not forgotten by the large hearted donors, whose kindness will surely never be less.

OREGON.

The Good Templars of Independence will give a grand entertainment on Friday, the 5th of January.

Somebody sold bad coal oil to the Eola merchants, and, as a consequence, explosions in that vicinity were quite numerous last week. No serious damage.

A drayman named Hastings was kicked by a horse which he was driving, last Saturday, and had both bones of his leg broken between the ankle and knee.

The Congregational church at Forest Grove has been thoroughly repaired—plastered, repainted, and otherwise improved. Rev Dr. Marsh, president of the university, has been asked to act as pastor for the next six months.

Wells Fargo & Co. announce that all rewards offered by them previous to January 1, 1876, for the arrest and conviction of highwaymen or other offenders are now withdrawn and declared dull and void. This, however, does not refer to any rewards offered since the date mentioned—they still hold good.

The man who personated Kris Kringle at the Christmas festivities at Stayton, Marion county, came near meeting with a serious accident. He was clad in a long mantle with loose cotton sewed all over it to represent fur, and it caught fire, which would soon have ruined him, as well as his mantle, but for the timely services of the spectators.

The *Astorian* says: An employe of Judge Blanchard, by the name of Hoffman, working about a barge at the upper town, was drowned by falling overboard from a scow at an early hour on last Thursday morning. Mr. Hoffman was a sober and industrous man. We believe he was a brother to Judge J. J. Hoffman, of Portland. The body had not yet been recovered up to Friday morning.

The Ashland *Tidings* says: "Mr. M. L. McCall, of this place, has, during this season, made four trips to Roseburg, hauling 4,000 pounds of freight from that place; three trips to Redding, bringing 3,000 pounds; eight trips to Yreka, hauling 48,000 pounds; one trip to Fort Klamath, with 3,000, besides many loads of wheat and other produce in the county—traveling, in all, over 3,000 miles.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

Silver in Germany.

BERLIN, Jan. 2.—The German government has ordered the Imperial Bank of Germany to resume to rate of silver for account of the German treasury.

Price of Silver.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—Silver quoted at 52d per ounce.

Court Reception.

BERLIN Jan. 1.—Emperor William to-day held a grand reception, to which all generals of the army were specially invited, in honor of the 70th anniversary of his entry into the army.

Proclaimed Empress.

DELHI, Jan. 1.—Victoria was to-day proclaimed empress here and throughout India, with great ceremony.

MARRIED:

On Columbia, Sloughs, Jan. 1, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. D. J. Pierce, Samuel M. Barr and Miss Selina Barker. No Cards.

May all the bars that obstruct their voyage over life sea of life to happiness be little ones.

DIED:

In this city, Jan. 2, Margaret, beloved wife of Joseph Phillips, aged 40 years. She leaves 5 small children to mourn her loss.

Funeral will take place to-day at 2 P. M. from late residence, Third street, bet. A and B.

San Juan and New York papers please copy.

In East Portland, Dec. 31, Carrie Estelle, young est daughter of Chas. A. and Emma McDonald, aged 8 months and 21 days.

"Go, dear babe,
And take thy rest.
God is willing,
He knows best."

Newark, N. J., papers please copy.

In Columbia City, Dec. 31, Adam Minder.

Funeral will take place to-day, from late residence of his parents, corner Sixth and Hall streets, at 2 P. M. Friends of the family especially invited.

In Astoria, Dec. 30, of scarlet fever, Johnnie, youngest child of W. H. Twombly, aged 4 years and 8 months.

In Pendleton, Umatilla county, Cal., Mrs. Mary Schindler, mother of G. Schindler, of this city, aged 71 years.

NEW TO-DAY.

Wholesale Boots and Leather Co. Mon. 1.—Regular Meeting this evening, Jan. 3, at Office. C. H. CLARKE, Secretary.

A Committee, Mounted Police are requested to meet at my Armory this Wednesday evening, for Business or officers. By order of CAPT. W. PRESCOTT.

Monterey, All Wool and Cotton, and now in store. Supply of Carpets, at rock rock rock at 107 Third street, by JOHN WILSON

SALOON FOR SALE,

ON A PROMINENT CORNER ON FIRST ST. Will be sold reasonably if applied for soon. Enquire at E. MARTIN & CO.'S. 2 jan3d

LOST:

COMING FROM ST. CHARLES HOTEL TO THE New Market Theatre on New Year's evening, a SILK SCARF. The finder will be rewarded by leaving at the Hotel or at this office. 2t

WANTED.

TO BORROW, $2,500 AT TEN PER CENT. GOOD Real Estate security given. Address L. Oregonian Office.

NOTICE.

WM. GOLDSMITH HAS THIS DAY WITHdrawn from the firm of L. Goldsmith & Co. The business will be continued as before under the old firm name of L. GOLDSMITH & CO. by L. GOLDSMITH, New York.
M. GOLDSMITH, Portland,
S. REDLICH, do.
L. GOLDSMITH & CO.

Portland, January 1, 1877. 2d3t

HARPOER'S THREAD,

Cotton Seine Twine and Rope

SUITABLE FOR SALMON NETS.

PAGE'S OARS,

Anchors, Bar, Pitch, Oakum, Tackle Blocks, Cordage,

And all kinds of

Boat Builders' Material,

AT LOWEST RATES.

[illegible] & THOMPSON,

171 Front st., Portland, Or.

[illegible] SOLE AGENTS FOR THE [illegible] & CO.

[illegible] GLASS & [illegible]

WORKS IN FRONT & FIRST STS.

PORTLAND, OREGON.

Christmas Goods.

Mince Meat,
Plum Pudding,
Potted Meats.

For sale by
HACHENEY & STEKME,
Dealers in First Class Groceries,
Corner Taylor and Front sts.

Eastern and Shoalwater Bay Oysters,

IN EVERY STYLE.

AT

ALISKY & HEGELE'S

Premium Candy Factory,
No. 105 FIRST STREET.

A. P. HOTALING, San Francisco. P. C. LOW, Portland

A. P. HOTALING & CO.,

Sole Agents for the

J. H. CUTTER
OLD BOURBON WHISKY

And Importers of

FINE WINES AND LIQUORS.

421 Jackson St., San Francisco,
And 35 Front Street, Portland, Oregon.

Now is the time to Subscribe for

THE WEST SHORE

OREGON'S HANDSOME ILLUSTRATED PAPER!

240 Pages Choice Reading, with over 150 Engravings of Oregon and Washington Scenes, for $3.50 per annum. A most excellent Family Journal, and just the kind of paper to send to friends abroad.

☞ The January Edition is a mammoth Paper containing a vast amount of statistics about the Resources and Commerce of the Pacific Northwest, and contains over 60 beautiful Engravings of Public Buildings and Scenery in Oregon, Washington and British Columbia. This Edition is got up at an expense of over $3000 and is the largest and most expensive paper that has ever been published on the Pacific Coast. This number will be sent free of charge to all regular subscribers, or for 50 cts. per copy to non-subscribers.

L. SAMUEL, Publisher,
5 Washington Street, Portland, Oregon.

☞ Remittances from the interior can be made by order on any of the Portland Business Houses, or by registered letter at our risk.

NEW TO-DAY.

Remarkable Letter

From a Gentleman Known and Honored from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast.

MESSRS. WEEKS & POTTER, Wholesale Druggists, Boston, Mass: Gentlemen—I have for some months felt it a duty that I owed to suffering humanity to write you, stating the great benefit that I have derived from the use of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH. For more than 20 years I have been afflicted with this very troublesome complaint. I have tried all the remedies that I could find, but with out material or permanent benefit. Last fall the disease had arrived at that state that I must have relief or die. The entire membranous system had become so inflamed, and the stomach so disordered, that it was a doubtful matter whether I could go to the Pacific coast, or if I did go whether I should live to come back or not. I saw an advertisement of this medicine and although being very incredulous as to all species of nostrums of any kind yet in sheer despond on I tried this, and at once was benefited by it. The changes of climate, a chronic disease of the liver and my age—over 70—may prevent my entire restoration, but the benefit I derive from its daily use is to me *inestimable*, and I am hoping to be completely cured, and at last arrive at a respectable old age!

If this statement of my case can be of any service, to those afflicted as I have been, and enable you to bring this remedy into more general use, especially on the Pacific coast where it is much needed), my object in writing this short statement is fulfilled.

Very truly yours, HENRY WELLS,
AURORA, N.Y., June, 1876. of Wells, Fargo & Co.

☞ It is with the greatest pleasure that we present to the public this hearty endorsement of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH, by Henry Wells, Esq., of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express. The position this gentleman has for so many years occupied in our business world, and especially in connection with the development of that golden country, the Pacific coast, has made *his* name known and respected throughout the land. His earnest desire that those who know him, and are sufferers from this disease, may be induced to use it we trust may be gratified. Those who do not know him (and they are few) must now feel convinced of the great value of this remedy. It is beyond all question the most successful ever compounded for the treatment of Catarrh. It is prescribed by our best physicians. It is recommended by our leading apothecaries, and testimonials from all parts of the United States attest the esteem in which it is held by the thousands who have been enabled by its use so escape the frightful consequences that follow a total neglect of this prevalent disease.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH is a safe, certain and permanent cure for Catarrh of every form, and is the most perfect remedy ever devised. It is purely a vegetable distillation, and is applied locally by inhalation, an constitutionally by internal administration. Locally applied *relief is instantaneous*. It soothes, heals and cleanses the nasal passages of every feeling of heaviness, obstruction, fullness or dizziness. Constitutionally administered it renovates the blood, purifies it of the acid poison in which it is always charged in Catarrh; stimulates the stomach, liver, and kidneys; perfects digestion; makes new blood, and permits the formation of sound, healthy tissue, and finally obtains complete control over the disease. The remarkable curative powers, when all other remedies fail, of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE are attested by thousands who gratefully recommend it to fellow sufferers. No statement is made regarding it that cannot be substantiated by the most respectable and reliable references.

Each package contains Dr. Sanford's Improved Inhaling Tube, and full directions for its use in all cases. Price $1.00. For sale by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists throughout the United States. WEEKS & POTTER (General Agents and Wholesale Druggists, Boston, Mass.

CRANE & BRIGHAM and REDINGTON & CO., Wholesale Agents, San Francisco.

[illegible] PLASTERS.

An Electro Galvanic Battery, combined with the Celebrated Medicated Porous Plaster, forming the greatest curative agent in the world of medicine, and utterly surpassing all other Plasters heretofore in use. They accomplish more in one week than the old Plasters in a whole year. They do not pain, but only cure.

[illegible] PLASTERS.

For Local Pain, Weakness, Soreness, Weakness, Numbness, and all affections of the Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Spleen, Bowels, Bladder, Heart and Diseases of the Blood in any part of the human system. Price 25 cents. Sold by all Druggists. Mailed on receipt of price, 25 cents for one, $1.25 for six, or $2.25 for twelve, carefully wrapped and warranted, by WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston, Mass. REDINGTON & CO. and CRANE & BRIGHAM, Wholesale Agents, San Francisco. je3W&Sw2w

Oregon Fire Insurance Co.

COR. FIRST AND TAMHILL STS.

Sitting Room Furniture,

Lounges, Chairs, Rockers, Easy Chairs in Suits, from $45 to $100; Folding Chairs from $3 to $20, in endless variety, and will have ready a Splendid Assortment for the Holidays, all sizes, small enough for the household pet a few months old, and large sizes to hold up a 300 pounder.

Carpets, Oil Cloth, Wall Paper, Cane Matting, Rugs Mats, Shades & Upholstering Goods.

E. C. ATKINSON & CO.

IMPORTERS AND

Commission Merchants.

AGENTS FOR LLOYD'S.

OFFER FOR SALE,

TENNENT'S ALE, pints and quarts.
McEWAN'S " " "
IND COOPE & CO'S ALE, pints and qts.
Blood, Wolfe & Co's ALE and PORTER, pints and quarts.
Guinness' STOUT, pints.
REG CASE GIN, (Hyabende & Sons brand).
Hennessey, Martell and Jules Robin's BRANDIES, in case and bulk.
Scotch and Irish WHISKIES, in case and bulk.
DRY PRIVATE CUVEE CHAMPAGNES, pints and quarts.
The Finest SHERRIES, in bulk, ever imported to this market, all at reduced prices.
CURRY POWDER and CURRANTS,
SAUCES,
SALAD and COD LIVER OILS,
EPSOM SALTS and CITRATE OF MAGNESIA,
SAGO and TAPIOCA,
CORN BROOMS, CHAIN and ZIG ZAG HARROWS,
PIANOS,
PAINTS and VARNISHES,
CHLORIDE OF LIME and SODA ASH,
WHEAT & OAT SACKS and HESSIANS,
Seaming and Roping TWINE.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW MARKET THEATRE,

J. AL. SAWTELLE.....Lessee and Manager

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 3, 1877

BENEFIT

Of the great National Actress and accomplished Soubrette,

MISS ANNIE FIRMIN,

On which occasion will be presented Shakespeare's

FALSTAFF!

Sir John Falstaff, (the Fat King it)..... MR. JOHN JACK
Prince Hal, (the Prince of Wales)..... Miss ANNIE FIRMIN

Milk-Maid Song---Dougherty Justices!

Miss Annie Firmin.

To conclude with the Laughable Farce of

FROLICKSOME OYSTER!

With Mr. JACK as the Oyster.

PRICES AS USUAL.

Reserved seats can be obtained at Moore's Palace of Art. First 4 seat, without extra charge.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING.

REMOVAL.

[illegible] & [illegible]

HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR

NEW & ELEGANT STORE

Cor. First and [illegible] Sts.,

Where they will be pleased to see their old and new customers.

THE

STOCK [illegible]

IS

New, Elegant and Stylish.

OUR

Merchant Tailoring

DEPARTMENT

Is supplied with the best and latest Styles of

[illegible]

AND, OUR NEW FEATURE,

HATS.

Are the latest Importations.

We guarantee to sell our Suits

LOWER THAN EVER,

and shall aim to please our customers in every particular.

Advise your friends to visit the San Francisco Clothing Store, the Largest Store in the City, and the best Assortment.

CAPE ANN OIL CLOTHING.

H. WOLF is the Sole Agent for the

STAR OIL CLOTHING,

Which is far superior to any in the market. Look out you get the "Star Brand" which he imports direct, and sells cheaper than the San Francisco trash. All my Goods warranted.

H. WOLF,
Sole Agent Cape Ann Clothing.

HARRY WOLF,

Importer and Dealer in the Latest Styles of

Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Boots, Shoes,

Hats, Caps, Blankets, Trunks & Valises.

MANUFACTURE ALL OUR FLANNEL GOODS.

ALL KINDS OF RUBBER GOODS.

The only Agency on the Coast of the GENUINE CAPE ANN OIL SKINS.

89 and 91 Front st., bet. Washington and Alder.

GOODS SOLD AT A VERY LOW RATE.

RUDELIN & GUTENUNN,

86 First Street, between Stark and Oak, PORTLAND, OREGON,

Manufacturers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FURS.

Offer a Complete Stock of

Ladies', Misses' and Gentlemen's Furs,

In great variety from the costly RUSSIA SABLE down to the cheap French Coney.

An Extra Fine Quality of

SEAL & MINK SACQUES,

A Large Assortment of

FUR TRIMMINGS,

A Find Lot of

BUGGY AND BUFFALO ROBES.

Every Article Guaranteed.

All of which will be sold at extremely LOW PRICES. o21d3m2p

THE WILLAMETTE

Transportation & Locks Co.'s

NOTICE.

ON AND AFTER JANUARY 1, 1877, until further notice, the W. T. & L. Co. will carry Freight at

REDUCED RATES.

UP FREIGHT:
PORTLAND TO SALEM.....$1 00 per Ton.
" Points above Salem 1 50 "

For SPECIAL RATES on DOWN FREIGHT apply at the Office of the Company.

FRANK T. DODGE, Agent.

FINE WINES.

A SPLENDID LOT OF IMPORTED

GERMAN AND FRENCH WINES,

Just opened and for sale.

C. A. SCHUMACHER & CO.,
36 Washington street.
d23d3w

COLVILLE FARINA,

FRESH FROM THE MILLS, FOR SALE IN lots to suit. by
d15d1m ALLEN & LEWIS.

DRY GOODS, MILLINERY, ETC.

CLARKE & HENDERSON.

NEW [illegible]

Articles suitable for Christmas Presents in Immense Variety, from an

Initial Letter Handkerchief,

TO AN

[illegible] SUIT.

In order to REDUCE OUR STOCK before the end of the year we have determined to

[illegible] PRICES

for the next three weeks so that every one will have an opportunity to invest to advantage.

Per "Elder" we received 3000 yards

[illegible]

to be sold, at 37½ cents per yard, by far the best in value we have ever sold.

For the convenience of our customer we will keep in future the

DOMESTIC PAPER PATTERNS,

a large Stock of which we have received this week.

CLARKE & HENDERSON.

JUST RECEIVED

AT

[illegible] & [illegible]

NEW

[illegible]

Corner Salmon and First Streets.

A LARGE STOCK OF

DRESS GOODS.

In all the New Shades, at 25c per yd. and upwards.

FINE FRENCH CASHMERE, CASHMERE BD, 40 in. wide, at 75c per yd.

FINE FRENCH COLORED CASHMERES, in all the new shades, at reduced rates.

BLACK ALPACAS, 25c per yd. and upwards.

BLACK and COLORED MERINOS CLOTHS.

A full stock of Bleached and Brown SHEETING, in all widths.

COTTONS and WOOL FLANNELS, at prices below competition.

WATERPROOFS, in Plaids and Plain colors, 75c to $1 25 per yd.

FELT SKIRTS, 75c and upwards.

COTTON and WOOL HOSIERY, in all qualities.

A good quality Two Button KID GLOVE, $1 00 per pair.

Best quality French Two-Button KID GLOVE, $1 50 per pair.

1000 Articles of FANCY GOODS, too numerous to mention.

Ladies' and Gents' FURNISHING GOODS, at all prices.

We guarantee our goods to be just as represented and we DEFY COMPETITION.

J. F. O. WRINKLE & CO.,
Cor. First and Salmon sts.

REMOVAL.

MRS. CHAS. TICHNOR'S

Novelty and Fancy Goods Store

TO 136 FIRST STREET,

Between Morrison and Yamhill.

READ OUR PRICE LIST:

Ladies' Merino Vest and Drawers from 75 cts. upwards.
Woolen Jackets at $1 50 and upwards.
Children's do. 75 cents.
Corsets, from 50c to $5 00.
Ladies' Muslin Underwear, Aprons, Spanish Lace Barbes, Carnival Ties.

And everything else in the Fancy Goods line sold at reduced rates.

N. B.—MASQUERADE COSTUMES for rent cheap, and all kinds of MASKS for sale.

[illegible] GOODS.

MRS. E. S. WASS,

No. 50 Morrison St., Butterick's Pattern Agency.

HAS JUST RECEIVED A SPLENDID ASSORTment of FAIR GOODS, which she is offering at astonishingly reasonable prices.

Price List—Finest quality Hair Switches.

22 inches 2½ ounces weight..... $5 00
24 " 3 " " 8 00
26 " 3½ " " 10 00
28 " 4 " " 12 00
29 " 4½ " " 15 00
30 " 5 " " 20 00

A handsome collection of CURLS in rare shades. The Marguerite Waves in the latest novelty.

She begs to announce that having made arrangements with a first class Wig-maker, she is prepared to receive orders for every kind of W. g. [illegible] n11d1m

P. van FELDAGE,

Dry Goods, Millinery, Notions,

A Complete Stock in Every Department of

Fall and Winter Styles

LADIES' GENTLEMEN'S & CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHING.

s30d2m

DR. J. S. [illegible]LKINGTON,

OCULIST AND AURIST,

Office, Bekum's Block.

Diseases of the EYE, EAR, THROAT and NOSE (particularly Chronic Nose Catarrh) treated as specialties

Prescriptions for the proper spectacles for relief of long, short or weak vision.

A fine stock of Artificial Eyes kept.

H. R. LITTLEFIELD, M.D.,

Physician and Surgeon

PORTLAND, OREGON.

Office—Rooms Nos. 1 and 3, Strowbridge Building, Corner First and Alder streets.

Residence, corner Seventh and College streets.

Office Hours, 9 to 12 A.M., and 2 to 5 and 6 to 8 P.M.

OREGON STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE.

THE COMPANY HAVING ADOPTED A NEW system of checking baggage the old checks heretofore in use will not be recognized after this date.

S. G. REED, Vice Pres't.

Portland, Jan 1, 1877. ja1d6t

STOVES.

SOAPSTONE STOVES.

A FEW OF THESE SUPERIOR STOVES, FOR sale by GEO. ABERNETHY,
2p Second st., bet. Salmon and Taylor.

WANTS.

WANTED.

A SITUATION AS A STANDARD BOOKKEEPER and salesman. Address "C," Oregonian office.

WANTED.

A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK IN A SMALL family with no children. Good reference required. Apply at this office.

MEN AND WOMEN MAKE FROM $5 TO $20 PER day selling our beautiful and popular OIL CHROMOS. If you want to make money do not fail to send us for one of our $10 oil chromos. Largest variety and quick selling in the world. F. MUSSON, 5 n. E. W. corner Kearny and Geary sts., San Francisco. (12d1 ewtma1y

WANTED.

2,000 TWO THOUSAND DRESSED HOGS, of the best Grain fed, heavy and light, for which the highest market price will be paid, in large or small lots, delivered at the Pork House of HARVEY & BARZEE, Portland, Nov. 8, 1876. 190 Main street.

TO LET.

FOR RENT.

GEO. W. VAUGHN'S RESIDENCE, FURNISHED surrounding the residence. Rent low. Enquire of ASHMUN & OATMAN. d23d1m

FOR RENT.

SIX SUITS OF HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS on the corner of Front and Washington streets, in Fire-proof building, at from six to eight dollars per month, suitable for offices or private rooms. See d9d1m ASHMUN & OATMAN.

TO RENT.

FIRST CLASS ROOMS TO RENT BY THE DAY or week, with accommodations for the Farmers. Cor Front and Ash sts.

A HOUSE TO RENT.

APPLY TO CHRISTIAN ANDERSON, House Agent.

FOR SALE.

BEAUTIFULLY LOCATED LOTS ON easy terms, in Caruthers' Add. three minutes from street car railway, all under cultivation; one lot, $750; half cash down, balance 6, 12 and 18 months, with interest at one per cent. per month. 28d1m

FOR SALE.

THE FINEST AND MOST DESIRABLE BUILDING LOT ON Pine by J. Rosenfeld, 2d door from Park. Will be sold cheap for cash or on small payments. Inquire of W. T. Smith, Insurance Agent, 2d floor, Ash st., between Front and First. 2

FARM FOR SALE.

SITUATED ON THE COLUMBIA RIVER, TWO miles below Sauvie's Island, 12 miles from Portland, consisting of 324 acres, part in cultivation, the balance stock range, besides an unlimited quantity of timber. Farm are a dwelling, barn and other buildings in good condition. Also, good water. The above offered for sale on account of widow owning property in Portland, and will be sold at a reasonable price and on easy terms. Inquire on the premises, or address

FOR RENT.

THE STORE AND WAREHOUSE NOW OCCUPIED by J. Rosenfeld, on Pine, between Front and First. Can be rented with small dwelling in the rear, or with the balance of the premises. Apply to W. T. Smith, Insurance Agent, 2d floor, Ash st., between Front and First. 2

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BOOTS AND SHOES.

and intends to sell them at [illegible] Owing to the [illegible] we are compelled to sell Goods [illegible] as to suit Cash or Approved Paper.

DEBY & [illegible]

[illegible] & [illegible]

WE HAVE RECEIVED TO-DAY

Fine Imported Ice Skates,

From the Silver Plate and

Kolaloa Spring Runners

And Hawkins Runners.

Also, we keep on hand the best quality EAGLE KICK which we offer low to the trade.

A. [illegible] & CO.

[illegible] & [illegible]

Counting House Stationery,

A LARGE STOCK,

At Reduced Rates,

CHAS. K. [illegible] & CO.,

FRONT STREET.

d20d1m

AT AUCTION!

AMERICAN GRAY HORSE, 900 lbs., sound and a good driver, 7 years old.

ALSO,

BUGGY and HARNESS.

Will be sold at

A. B. L. CHARMAN'S

Stables,

On WEDNESDAY, Jan. 3, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Property of W. W. [illegible] on account of change of business.

A. B. L. CHARMAN, Auctioneer.

FOR SCHOOL [illegible]

[illegible] FINE CLIPPER BARYTINE

[illegible] J. A. [illegible]

Will have quick dispatch. For Freight or Passage apply to

d27c 10 ALLEN & LEWIS.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, as [illegible] NATIONAL HOTEL, will be dissolved on January 1, 1877, by [illegible] retiring. Mr. J. O. Hankhorn will continue the business. All accounts due said firm must be settled before the 1st inst., and persons having claims against the firm are requested to present them before that date.

J. S. KELLOGG,
J. O. HANKHORN.

d28d3t

CAUTION.

TO ALL PERSONS WHO HAVE PURCHASED patent rights from L. L. Lenhart. The patent No. 173,307 is on [illegible] the manufacturing process of Artificial Stone. The manufacture of Mosaic Tiles belongs to my [illegible] patent, which I exclusively own. I prosecute and I will prosecute to the extent of the law any parties manufacturing Mosaic Tiles, unless they have previously purchased my right. F. [illegible]

OAKLAND, Cal., Dec. 22, 1876. d30d1m

SKATES!

Ladies' Boys' and Boys' Skates

AT NORTHRUP & [illegible]'S.

d22c1m

E. SELIG. F. ZINNEMAN.

SELIG & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

WINES AND LIQUORS!

IMPORTERS AND DOMESTIC CIGARS!

S. W. corner Second and Morrison streets.

Sole Agents for [illegible] Volmer's O K Monopole Bourbon.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES AND CIGAR HOLDERS, Wholesale and Retail. Lowest prices in town. Repairing done.

JOHN L. GEORGE,
First Street, between Salmon and Main.

[illegible] GLISAN'S

OFFICE WILL BE REMOVED TO STROWbridge's building, corner of Front and Alder street, January 1st, 1877. d 5d1m

DR. WILSON'S

OFFICE REMOVED TO HIS ROOMS AT his residence, Fourth street, entrance on 3 street.

SKATES.

Ladies' Boys' and Boys' Skates

AT NORTHRUP & [illegible]'S.

d22c1m

E. SELIG. F. ZINNEMAN.

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S. W. corner Second and Morrison streets.

Sole Agents for S. Volmer's O K Monopole Bourbon.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES AND CIGAR HOLDERS, Wholesale and Retail. Cutlery. Lowest prices in town. Repairing done.

JOHN L. GEORGE,
First Street, between Salmon and Main.

STOCKHOLDERS.

THE [illegible] Stockholders will be held at the office on Monday, 8th inst., at 10 A. M.

[illegible] GLISAN'S

OFFICE WILL BE REMOVED TO STROWbridge's building, corner of Front and Alder street, January 1st, 1877. d 5d1m

DR. WILSON'S

OFFICE REMOVED TO HIS ROOMS AT his residence, Fourth street, entrance on 3 street.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

Oregonian.

PORTLAND, OREGON, SATURDAY, JAN. 6, 1877.

ASSESSMENTS.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Oregon Legislature.

Oregon Stage Company.

Oregon Steam Navigation Company.

Oregon Railway Company.

Oregon Central Railroad.

Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company.

Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company.

Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company

The Daily Oregonian.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 3, 1877.

JUDGE DEADY'S DECISION.

[Concluded from First Page.]

erty in the thing under this contract would remain in the builder until the final completion and delivery of the vessel. This being so, it is difficult to perceive how the execution of a bond in *half* the contract price for the faithful performance of the contract could have the effect to change it in this respect or show that the parties to it entered into it with any intention other than that which appears upon its face. Neither is it material to consider whether his contract is, upon this view of it, a provident or improvident bargain upon the part of the United States, or, however that fact may be, it would furnish no sufficient reason for giving it a singular or extraordinary construction. But so far as appears, the government has ample means under the contract to protect itself. The law being that the payments or the installments binds the builder to finish and deliver the identical vessel which they have been used to construct—Andrews v. Durant, *supra*, 41—under the circumstances it would be almost impossible to impose on the property to an innocent purchaser, so as to deprive the government of this security for the payments. Besides, before making a payment, the United States can ascertain, through its superintendent, if the accounts for labor and materials have been so far satisfied, and if not, an amount equal thereto may be withheld from the contractor or directly applied to their payment; in addition to which it may rely upon the bond for indemnity, in case it is compelled, or, from a proper sense of justice, consents to pay any unsatisfied claim for work or materials used in the construction of the vessel and which constitutes a lien thereon. A contract "to build and deliver" a vessel, "and complete in all respects," is hardly complied with while any valid lien or encumbrance, growing out of the acts or conduct of the builder exists upon it.

The libellants having furnished labor and materials, at the request of the Oregon Iron Works, to equip a vessel then belonging to said corporation, by the law of Oregon—Or. Code, § 530, § 17—they have a lien thereon for the value thereof. But, admitting this fact, the claimant objects that the court has no jurisdiction, as the work and materials were used in the construction of a domestic vessel in her home port. The other ground is, that the contract of the libellants was to furnish materials *to build a vessel*, and is therefore not maritime.

So far as the court is concerned, this question was decided in the case of *The Lord*, Nov. 24, 1875. It was then said that a contract "to equip, fit or furnish a vessel after she is *launched and afloat* is a maritime contract." The materials of which a vessel is composed, said the court in that case, "being put together in a certain form, so as to float upon the water and transport or bear up freight or passengers," become a ship in the modern sense of the term, and her keel strikes the element on which she is to move. When she becomes such she is duly registered, and thereupon her character as a ship, and the account of her birth as a ship, and the name by which she is usually known, are recorded in the custom-house. The machine is then ready to be launched into the water, and is launched accordingly. It is now ready to receive its cargo, and is therefore maritime." That the account of her birth as a ship, and the name by which she is usually known, are recorded in the custom-house, is not material

Morning Oregonian.

E—NO. 287. PORTLAND, OREGON: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1877. PRICE—TEN CENTS.

ETORIAL.

...'s Weakness.

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... Court Case.

...The Times' Tallahassee ... ...ections of the Supreme ... ...ered the court con... ...rated, and that the ... ...reassembled with ... ...and count votes. ... ...ee returns and pre... ...be on file and hear ... ...n that the court ... ...ded, which was

thrown out on account of the falsity on its face. Still another that the court will signify its satisfaction with the board's return, and order Secretary of State McLin to issue a certificate of election to Drew.

TALLAHASSEE, Jan. 2.—The supreme court met yesterday, but did not consider the paper filed by the board of canvassers on the 27th ult. as such an answer to their peremptory writ as the court could accept. It was returned to the Secretary of State, and the court ordered the board to answer by 4 o'clock, canvassing the vote for Governor and omitting in their return any votes cast for any other office, as the rights of Presidential Electors and members of Congress were not matters before the court. The board made return at 5 o'clock, when counsel for relator asked and was granted until to-day to examine the returns, and court adjourned.

"Gov." Hampton Issues an Address.

COLUMBIA, Jan. 2.—Gov. Hampton has issued an address calling upon all faithful, law-abiding and loyal citizens, who desire to maintain the government of their choice, to come forward promptly and pay their per cent. of the amount of taxes paid by them last year. Gov. Hampton says it is for the people of South Carolina now to determine whether they will support the government they have installed, or the attempted usurpation, which is only upheld by bayonets of federal troops.

GENERAL NEWS.

Mayor Ely Installed.

NEW YORK, Jan. 1.—The new city government went into office to-day. Mayor Ely's inaugural address details at some length the condition of municipal affairs and counsels abstention from any increase of the city debt, but suggests, in view of the unusual severity of the weather, a provision of means for the relief of the destitute.

The Tammany Thieves still in Trouble.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—Counsel informed Judge Westbrook, in the Supreme Court to-day, that prosecution stipulates not to arrest Peter B. Sweeney in case he comes over from Paris and attends the trial of the civil action against him for $7,000,000, and he has telegraphed he will attend. Mrs. Sweeney being enfeebled in health, and the season inclement, the case was adjourned.

Advance of Freight Charges.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—The managers of the trunk lines have decided to advance rates on grain and fourth class freight between here and New York five cents. The rates take effect to-day.

Railroad Accident.

CLEVELAND, Ct., Jan. 1.—Several workmen on a train were injured by a collision with the mail train on the railroad.

Fatal Collision.

QUINCY, Ill., Jan. 1.—A collision between the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and Toledo, Wabash & Western trains in the northern part of the city killed the engineer and fireman on the latter, and probably on the former. No passengers injured.

Snow Storm in the West.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 1.—A cold and snow storm last night extended as far south as Osaka. Two feet of snow fell at Jackson and Vicksburg, a foot of snow at Monroe and four inches at Yazoo, delaying trains and crossing down telegraph wires and interrupting communication.

Storm in Vermont.

BURLINGTON, Jan. 1.—A terrific wind storm Saturday did great damage, the loss amounting to fully $25,000. The spire of the Baptist church was blown over, and the greater portion of the knitting mill of A. L. Vallentine was demolished by the falling of the large chimney. Numerous houses and barns were wrecked.

Snow Storm in New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 1.—Full a foot of snow fell to-night.

Snow-Bound in Virginia.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 2.—Fourteen to twenty inches of snow in the Western part of the State. Trains are snow-bound on most of the roads.

Fire.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 1.—Wm. Bright's axle manufactory and six adjoining buildings were burned; loss, $25,000.

NEW YORK, Jan. 1.—Kreamheim's pottery manufactory, on Staten Island, was burned on Sunday; loss $100,000; no insurance. Fifty workmen are temporarily unemployed.

A Good New Year's Day's Work.

CHICAGO, Jan. 1.—Moody this morning obtained subscriptions to the amount of $10,000 from personal friends of the late P. P. Bliss, who with his wife perished in the Ashtabula railroad accident. This sum will be put out at interest for the benefit of the two sons of these honored citizens of Chicago.

A Penny Collection Suggested by Mr. Moody.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—Mr. Moody suggested that every Sunday school in the country take a penny collection, on Sunday, January 14th, for the maintenance, education and benefit of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Bliss, and for the erection of a monument to the memory of the sweet singers to whom all our Sunday schools are so deeply indebted. The money should be sent to Henry Field, treasurer, Chicago.

Great Temperance Revival.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 1.—There is intense interest in the temperance question here. Six thousand nine hundred and eighty members of a reform club signed the pledge, including many lawyers, ex-Congressmen and principal merchants. The occasion is a succession of meetings under the lead of Francis Murphy.

Steamship Sunk.

KEY WEST, Jan. 2.—The steamship *Emile* sunk last night in six fathoms of water. One man and an infant were lost, and a boat load of passengers are missing. Mails lost.

Gen. Crook's Expedition Disbanded.

CHEYENNE, T., Jan. 2.—The infantry of Gen. Crook's expedition will arrive at Fort Laramie to-morrow. Gen. McKenzie, with cavalry and artillery, will also arrive to-morrow, and the whole force be disbanded at that post.

The Border Troubles.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—The subject of outrages upon American citizens on the Mexican border of the Rio Grande by revolutionists is occupying the attention of our government, and orders will soon be issued to our army and naval forces that they protect them, as there is now no government in Mexico to which appeal can be made. As regards the Indian marauders, who cross into Texas, the question is likely to be brought to the attention of Congress, whether the outrages on American citizens shall be permitted to continue, or whether this government shall take into its own hands the measures of redress.

Snow Knee Deep.

The streets to-night are nearly knee deep with snow.

New Year in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—A disagreeable snow storm prevails, but the general holiday reception at the executive mansion began at noon, when the foreign ministers were received, followed by members of the cabinet and ladies. Judges of the U. S. Supreme Court, Senators and Representatives in Congress, judges and others, held public receptions at 2 o'clock.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—New Year receptions were held at the residences of Senators Kelly and Mitchell and Justice Field.

An Idaho paper of Dec. 23d says: Two months of our winter have passed and the weather has been most agreeable throughout quite different from that of last year for the same period. Two months more will push us well along toward spring, when the roughest of the season will probably be over.

The Bellingham Bay *Mail* states that an effort will soon be made to secure the extension of the Nootsack mail route through to Sumas, B. C. This, it claims, will greatly facilitate the transit of mail between Whatcom county and the Fraser valley country.

LOUISIANA.

The *Times'* New Orleans special says: The *Democrat* of this morning, the official organ, makes a stirring appeal to the elected of its party to stay away from the State house, saying we do not see how in honor Democrats can in any manner, shape or form, recognize Packard as governor, or any portion of his government as legal. The board has returned a decided Radical majority in both Senate and House, and the Democrats returned will be utterly powerless there. They can do only two things by going into the Packard legislature, they can disgrace the cause of Louisiana and bring the people into unutterable contempt, and they can prejudice the cause of Tilden and the country. Kellogg's message will be a long valedictory. He will remind the people how little support he has been given him.

Canvassing for the U. S. senatorship is active, and J. R. West is working for his own re-election. Colored men will demand a representative in the person of Col. Louis. Pinchback or Antoine, and of course Kellogg himself will be found not unwilling to serve the State. No trouble is anticipated on the assembling of the legislature. Troops will not be employed or seen.

Organization of Kellogg's Legislature and Nicholl's Ditto.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 2.—The situation is unchanged. Everything is quiet. The legislatures are constituted as follows: State House—8 holding over Senators and 11 returned by the board; House—68 members returned by the board, 22 of whom the Democrats claim were not elected. St. Patrick's Hall: Senate—9 holding over, 8 returned by the board and 4 who were counted out but claim they were elected; House—0 returned by the board and 22 who claim they were elected but counted out by the board.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 2.—Shortly before noon a committee from St. Patrick's hall, from the House, waited upon Governor Kellogg and presented a communication informing him the House of Representatives was organized at St. Patrick's hall, at the same time entering a solemn protest against the occupation of the State House by armed police and militia, against the exclusion from the State House of duly elected representatives of the people, and against the presence of armed men, metropolitans and soldiers.

Gov. Kellogg replied there were several statements contained in the communication which were incorrect. There were no military speaking properly in the State house. Yesterday there was a force of police armed not differently from the way in which they were ordinarily armed, as conservators of the peace. They were instructed not to interfere with any member of the legislature, but to protect them from interference from others, which he claimed has been legally and properly organized. The law provided that the Secretary of State should furnish the clerk with a list of members elected. That list was furnished the clerk; that sixty of the members whose names were in that list appeared in the regular hall of the house of representatives yesterday, and forty-two or forty-three at most appeared in St. Patrick's hall. He must decline to receive any communication from a party which lacked nearly twenty of a quorum.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 2.—The Senate has barely a quorum to-day. The members who last session represented Rapides district were seated with the proviso that if the duly elected senators did not present themselves, they should be retained.

After the Democratic Senate organized to-day, a committee was appointed, which notified Kellogg that the body was ready for official communication and rehearsing the matter of protest as a reason for organizing in St. Patrick's Hall. Stevens, of the holding over senators, was captured by the sergeant-at-arms of the Republican Senate and taken to make a quorum. Republicans are jubilant, because pastors, one of whom, it is said, hold commissions from McEnery have ignored him and recognized Kellogg.

The *Evening Democrat* says editorially: To-morrow morning, at the legal hour of assembling, the members of the legal legislature must proceed to the State House and occupy it. If lawless ruffians, claiming to be policemen and militia men attempt to interfere with them, ruffians will be swept from their paths; nothing must prevent the loyal legislature of Louisiana from assembling in the Senate Chamber and Hall of Representatives of this State, except bayonets of the General Government.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 2.—The Democratic committee and clerk of the House demanded of Kellogg, to say the withdrawal of the police and barricade, which the governor declined. The clerk called the roll, whereupon Louis Sauer, of Avoyelles, called the House to order. Sixty-eight were present, 59 being a quorum. Hayne and Warmouth were nominated for Speaker. Hayne was elected by 50 votes and took the chair. The Senate promptly organized with a full quorum. Anton not in the chair. The only demonstration outside was cheering of the Democratic committee by about 500 spectators outside. The Democrats went to St. Patrick's Hall to organize their legislature. The Senate being called to order by Ogden, 19 answered to their names, just a quorum, and the Democrats expected another. Clerk Treasvant called the House to order. Sixty-one answered to their names. Louis Bush was chosen Speaker.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 2.—In the joint session of the Republican legislature Burch read the returning board's returns, and announced that Packard and Antoine were elected.

Democrats Insult Kellogg.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 2.—When the Democratic committee made a demand for the removal of troops from the State house and were refused, they made a protest in the usual manner. Gov. Kellogg, in answering, declared his only reason for requesting the presence of troops was a belief on his part that violent and illegal interference with the organization of the assembly would result if they were not there to maintain peace and assist the Executive. No attack on either house would be assured them, be interfered with. Troops would only interfere in case of the utmost necessity. The committee then retired. Under suspension of the rules a resolution was passed by the Democratic House, setting forth that armed resistance to the State authorities exists here, and calling on the President to afford the protection guaranteed by the Constitution.

Kellogg's Message.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 2.—Kellogg's message is short. It refers to the well known difficulties of his administration. He says the total consolidated interest bearing debt, exclusive of interest on coupons due January '74, is $11,355,922. Taxation has been reduced since his administration began from 2 4 mills on the dollar, with equal or greater taxation in most parishes, to a limit of 14½ mills by constitutional amendment; and parish taxation to the same amount. The constitution limits the State Government's expenses to its actual revenues. The preceding administrations in six years spent $11,250,600; the present administration in the last four years has spent $4,20),875. All interest on bonds had been promptly paid. The State cotton and other productions have been fifty-five to sixty millions. Nearly all this work has been done by colored labor.

Senate Investigation.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 2.—The Senate investigating committee resumed the investigation of Ouachita parish this morning. B. F. Jones and E. H. Anry testified to efforts of themselves and other Democratic leaders to have a peaceful and fair election, and the general policy of their party was directed to that end. In order to prevent the returning board from seizing upon the pretext for throwing out votes. The Senate sub-committee heard the evidence of Frances, wife of Paul Johnson, colored, of East Baton Rouge, in reference to masked men coming to her house, breaking in and asking him to sign a paper, and accusing him of organizing an armed company; that they then put a rope round his neck and carried him off. She tracked him five miles in the mud, but never saw him again. Said all the men concerned were masked except two, whom she recognized but notwithstanding she was pressed to give their names, and assured by Senator Warleigh of protection, she refused to give their names as she knew she would be killed.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 2.—Senate investigating committee to day examined Emily Stone, who testified to having seen the men who killed Pinkston. Several colored witnesses testified to intimidation and being forced to vote the Democratic ticket. Col. Clayton gave testimony similar to that in Sherman's report. F. N. Desnoir testified that Capt. Phillips and De Young were at home on the night Pinkston was killed.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 2.—The Senate committee in the evening took evidence contradictory and confirming the testimony about various murders, but nothing especially sensational was elicited.

House Investigation.

The House committee heard W. H. Nutt, who testified he considered himself in danger of death for giving testimony. State Senator Dave Young had threatened him in case he came before the committee.

THE RAILWAY DISASTER.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 1.—The *Herald's* Ashtabula dispatch says: Search for bodies was resumed at Sunday this morning. The wreck men tried a new plan, on removing the ice south of the mass of iron work of the bridge, which formed a sort of dam in the river, but on looking into the clear water they could discover no human remains capable of identification. Some pieces of bone and flesh were recovered, but one could scarcely tell to what part of the body they belonged. The remains that are unclaimed are now in coffins furnished by the Railroad Company, and will be buried here unless recognized. The coroner's inquest was resumed at 9 o'clock this morning, and Hon. T. S. Sherman appeared as counsel for the Railroad Company.

ASHTABULA, Jan. 2.—Short by

...ECO, JAN. 3, 1877.

...CIT...

...From Mr. Price, the mail ... fatal accident which oc... county, near Eagle creek, ... Eagle creek by run... company with La... Patterson. The ... learned from him about ... his gun go off, ... burning cloth ng, ... he had shot him... the left arm and ... side of the neck at ... He lived about two ... he fell out one of ... did not speak ... about 28 years ... and four small chil... industrious farmer, well ... It is supposed that ... his arm on the gun

...ST CHURCH.—A ... invited by the pastor ... the entertain... rooms was known, to ... might be at lib... happy holiday. ... was crowded with ... a few minutes social ... and instru... by the young la... marked attention. ... passed around ... formed into a very ... seemed unusual... was pp, as we ... home providing ... entertainment. Many ... the evening as ... of Portland are ... with religious

...—On Friday, Dec. ... name of August ... Shoalwater Bay ... from Bruceport ... to Mr. Clark's ... seaport, a squall ... another young man ... with him, swam ... and struck out ... He could not ... have been lost. ... Mr. Clark, who ... got him ... appointed

Ch. Jr.) Oregon.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 3, 1877.

JUDGE DEADY'S DECISION.

[Concluded from First Page.]

erty in the thing under this contract would remain in the builder until the final completion and delivery of the vessel. This being so, it is difficult to perceive how the execution of a bond in *half* the contract price for the faithful performance of the contract could have the effect to change it in this respect or show that the parties to it entered into it with any intention other than that which appears upon its face. Neither is it material to consider whether his contract is, upon this view of it, a provident or improvident bargain upon the part of the United States, or, however that fact may be, it would furnish no sufficient reason for giving it a singular or extraordinary construction. But so far as appears, the government has ample means under the contract to protect itself. The law being that the payments on the installments binds the builder to finish and deliver the identical vessel which they have been used to construct—Andrews v. Durant, *supra*, 41—under the circumstances it would be almost impossible to compose of the property to an innocent purchaser, so as to deprive the government of this security for the payments. Besides, before making a payment, the United States can ascertain, through its superintendent, if the accounts for labor and materials have been so far satisfied, and if not, an amount equal thereto may be withheld from the contractor or directly applied to their payment; in addition to which it may rely upon the bond for indemnity, in case it is compelled, or, from a proper sense of justice, consents to pay any unsatisfied claim for work or materials used in the construction of the vessel and which constitutes a lien thereon. A contract "to build and deliver a vessel, completed complete in all respects," is hardly complied with while any valid lien or encumbrance, growing out of the acts or conduct of the builder, exists upon it.

The libellants having furnished labor and materials, at the request of the Oregon Iron Works, to equip a vessel then belonging to said corporation, by the law of Oregon—Or. Code, p. 636, § 17—they have a lien thereon for the value thereof. But, admitting this fact, the claimant contends that the court has no jurisdiction to enforce such lien, because the labor and materials were used in the construction of a domestic vessel in her home port. In other words, that the contract of the libellants was to furnish materials *to build a vessel*, and is therefore not maritime.

In so far as this court is concerned, this question was decided in the case of the *Nic Lord*, Nov. 24, 1875. It was then said "that a contract to equip, fit or furnish a vessel after she is *launched and afloat* is a maritime contract." The materials of which a vessel is composed, said the court in that case, "being put together in a certain form, so as to float upon the water and transport or bear up freight or passengers," becomes a ship "at the moment when she leaves the ways and her keel strikes the element for which she was originally designed." That the moment of her birth as a ship, and the occasion upon which a name is usually bestowed upon her, "if the final contract of building, equipping or completing the machine have direct reference to a vessel as one with capacity for locomotion and transportation on navigable waters, and are therefore maritime."

Having the decision, the soundness of which I see no cause to doubt, the objection to the jurisdiction is not well taken. The vessel was built, launched and afloat upon the navigable waters of the State, within the ebb and flow of the tide when the libellants furnished them materials. They consist of planking, anchors, cordage, spars and sails, and were used in rigging and equipping a ship running in existence and afloat.

The contract being maritime, and the local law giving a lien for the price of the materials, it will be enforced in the admiralty. The *Lottawanna*, 21 Wall. 579.

Notwithstanding the maritime nature of the contract and the lien of the libellants, the claimant further objects that they cannot maintain this suit because, it is alleged, the vessel has been in the possession of "the United States during the construction thereof" by the Iron Works, and for this reason the case of The *Davis*, 10 Wall. 15, is relied upon. [illegible] a party may acquire [illegible] be such as may [illegible] an action [illegible] the possession of [illegible] Now, it may be [illegible] upon the authority of this case, [illegible] a lien upon the vessel [illegible] of construction and [illegible] possession of the United States, as [illegible] from the payment of [illegible] For it was upon that [illegible] the contractor, who was [illegible] by the government to provide the labor and materials necessary for her construction and equipment, was unable to do so, the United States, [illegible] brought no suit to consider [illegible] the question of possession, as known in whom was the [illegible] ship of the property, that matter was [illegible] determination.

[illegible] a question by the United States, [illegible] to protect or exempt the [illegible] from the process of the court and [illegible] from enforcing a valid [illegible] the court in the case of The [illegible] By "possession which will be an *actual* possession [illegible] not that mere constructive possession [illegible] which arises by reason of [illegible] under circumstances favorable to [illegible] and implication. We are speaking now [illegible] possession which can only be changed [illegible] the court, by bringing the [illegible] into conflict with the [illegible] of the government if the latter should [illegible] to do so. The possession of the [illegible] which exempts some [illegible] from the process of [illegible] the house of any [illegible] of the property, coupled with its actual [illegible] by the owner, is sufficiently [illegible] possession of property [illegible] to prevent any unseemly [illegible] between the court and the officer [illegible] the government, and which is [illegible] the principle which exempts [illegible] and [illegible] from the service of judicial pro-

[illegible] the court said in that case [illegible] to the United States in [illegible] certified to whom it [illegible] as agent of the United [illegible] to transport and deliver to another [illegible] was not in the possession of the United States, and was therefore liable to be seized in a suit to enforce a lien against it for [illegible] In considering this question of possession the court also say, that the absence in this country of any power in the officers of the government "to submit a case to the jurisdiction of the court as the exercises in England seems to justify a liberal construction of the rule on which we are to act, in favor of the promotion of justice," in other words, that the absolute exemption of the property of the government from the lawful claims of the citizen is in its nature an odious and unjust rule, and therefore ought not to be favored by the courts.

Tried by the light of the circumstances and [illegible] in the case of *The Davis*, I am unable [illegible] upon what ground it can be claimed that the United States was ever in possession of said vessel. The contract is the test and measure of the relations and rights of the respective parties. Under it the superintendent was not a "person charged on behalf of the government with the custody of the property," but only with the duty of being present and inspecting and rejecting or approving the material provided by the contractor for the construction of the vessel, for which purpose the contract provides that he shall have "full access to the work and full facilities for the inspection" of the same. Beyond this the contract gave him no authority or control, and this is not possession or anything which savors of it. And if, in fact he acquired any possession not authorized by the contract and his instructions, such possession would not be that of the United States, but the possession of a stranger and possibly a trespasser. The possession necessary to exempt the property from the process of the court must be *rightful*—according to law—and it is not shown how such a possession can exist without a general or special property in the thing, being in the government at the same time.

By the terms of the contract the vessel was the property and in the possession of the contractor until completed and delivered to the United States, after a successful trial trip at sea for 24 hours. During this period she was under the control and at the risk of the contractor. If she was destroyed by fire or even sank at sea in a storm while making her trial trip, there would be a failure to perform the contract, and the loss would fall upon the owner, the Oregon Iron Works. Thompkins v. Dudley, 25 N. Y., 272, and the cases there cited.

But in case of the failure of the contractor "to fulfill the stipulations" of its part of the contract, it is provided that "the secretary of the treasury is authorized" to direct the purchase "of all the necessary materials and cause the construction and equipment of the vessel to be completed" as provided in the contract, and at the expense of the contractor. And now I proclaimed that the Iron Works, having given notice on November 1, of its inability to further proceed with the contract, that the vessel is, by reason of that fact, in the possession of the United States since that date.

The United States is not bound in case of the failure of the contractor, to take possession and complete the vessel. It has the option; and it may do so or it may elect to rely upon its bond or the liability of the contractor or both. Up to the time of the seizure, it had done nothing towards the exercise of this option. Its officers and employes continued in the same position and relation to the property from the time of the suspension of the contractor to the seizure, that they had before. Nothing was done towards the completion of the vessel, and the superintendent had no instructions from the secretary to take possession and proceed with the work, and therefore he was not authorized to do so, and did not. When the secretary was advised of the seizure he telegraphed to the superintendent substantially to get possession of the vessel and complete her under the terms and contract with the Iron Works.

It is claimed by counsel for claimant that the statements in these telegrams are not to be treated as an admission by the United States that it was not then or had not been in the possession of the property, but rather as an assertion that it had been deprived of its possession by the process of the court, while instructing its officer to get it back again. The explanation is ingenious and plausible, but I think the more reasonable inference from all the facts, is that the Secretary did not consider that the vessel had yet been in the possession of the United States. If the instruction had been given upon the theory assumed by counsel, the language of it would more likely have been, not simply—"get the possession"—"get the legal possession"—but, "*get back* or *regain* the possession." But, be this as it may, the mere assumption or impression of the secretary, that the United States was in possession would not make it so in fact. So far as appears from the evidence, the United States by these telegrams first attempted to exercise its option under the contract and take possession and complete the vessel. But in the meantime she has been taken possession of by the marshal under the process of this court as the property of, and in the possession of the Iron Works, at the suit of citizens who have a valid and subsisting lien upon her for materials used in her equipment and furnished by them at the request of the builder while she was in the possession of the latter, and doubtless upon the faith of such security. If under these circumstances the United States desires to get possession of the vessel for the purpose of completing her and protecting its interests therein, it is meet and right, and so is the law, that it shall first satisfy this lien of the libellants. But even supposing that the United States had exercised its option before the seizure herein and was then engaged in completing the vessel under the contract with the Iron Works, I do not think its possession would be sufficient to defeat this suit. As against the libellants' possession, it appears to me, would be merely that of the Iron Works, for whom and on whose account it was finishing the vessel in a certain contingency expressly provided for in the contract.

It would not be the owner of the vessel or have any other right or interest therein than it had before exercising such option. It would complete her vessel at the expense of the Iron Works, even if it cost more than the stipulated price, and the latter and its bondsmen would be liable for the excess. By exercising such option it would not thereby accept the vessel or be bound to accept it when completed, unless it proved satisfactory upon the final trial trip. Of course, in undertaking to complete the vessel for the Iron Works it would be bound to exercise ordinary skill and diligence in the care of and work upon the property, and could not rightfully refuse to accept it for any cause which was the result of its own negligence or want of skill. But subject to this limitation, the vessel would be at the risk of the contractor until received, and be subject to be rejected if it did not in all respects come up to the requirements of the contract.

Under these circumstances it seems to me impossible in the nature of things that the United States can be at the same time the owner of the vessel or in the possession of it otherwise than as the agent and representative of the Iron Works.

There must be a decree for the libellants.

Cyrus A. Dolph and *Charles B. Upton*, for the libellants.

Rufus Mallory and *W. Lair Hill*, for the United States.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Financial.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 2, 1876.

Gold in New York, 107¾.

Legal Tenders in Portland—buying 92; selling 93.

Silver Coin—buying, 91; selling, 95.

The principal feature in local financial circles is the finishing up of the old year's business and preparation for future operations. The year begins with a fair supply of capital both in reserve and in general circulation, and thus far the auspices are favorable for a large volume and general activity in trade matters for the remainder of the winter and spring season. Without the intervention of some disturbing element now unforeseen, the course of trade is likely to flow on quite smoothly for some weeks to come, and though there are no indications of especially great activity, the aggregate volume of transactions in financial and commercial circles are fully up to the average of corresponding periods in former years. We note no change in the usual rates for loans and discounts at the city banks. First class commercial paper is not plentifully offering and meets with a good deal of favor. Real estate mortgages on eligible property are also quite readily accepted on the customary terms, and, altogether, borrowers who proffer the required securities are able, with but little difficulty, to secure all needed accommodations.

Correction.

By an inadvertence in making up the table of flour exports to Europe, in our New Year's edition, an error occurred which is provoking, though the careful reader would detect it at a glance. The footings which showed the total number of barrels and total value were transposed, and should have shown whole number barrels shipped to Europe, 140,976, of the value of $711,419.

The Wheat Market.

The new year opens with a good deal of uncertainty prevailing in the market in regard to wheat and flour. Prices are unchanged in the local market, but some signs of weakness are manifested. A few transactions are reported at about the same figures which prevailed last week, but the tendency is evidently downward on account of European intelligence, which will be found elsewhere in this paper. As the market stands at present, buyers are only taking such offers sufficient to supply their immediate wants, and, in fact, but little more than is necessary for this purpose is now on the market for sale. The fact is becoming more nearly apparent than before that the bulk of the surplus has changed hands already, and some shippers claim that 20,000 tons is rather above than under the quantity yet for sale in the State. As an offset to the slightly weakening tendency in the price of breadstuffs, the river transportation on the Upper Willamette has also made a turn in favor of shippers, and freights have receded a very considerable figure. The growing scarcity of produce in the interior for shipment and opposition in the carrying business are assigned as the causes of the reduction. The current quotations for wheat to-day are $2@2 05 per cental, with an unsteady market, and some buyers off at the maximum figures.

Shipping Intelligence.

The steamship Ajax will be due at San Francisco to-morrow.

The Br bark Loch Fergus, Capt Cann, has cleared for Queenstown with a full cargo of wheat.

The following vessels are being loaded with grain and flour, and will have quick dispatch: bark Alice Davis, Eden, Adele, Sabina, Cashmere, Downe mount and Glencoe.

The Br ship City of Cashmere, Capt. Boyce, has cleared for England with a cargo of wheat.

We learn that the Br ship Flecheso, which arrived at Astoria last week, has been ordered back to Valparaiso in ballast and has probably sailed.

Liverpool Grain Market.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 2.—Wheat, 810,000 quarters; corn mixed, 140,000; flour, 23,000 barrels, 7,000 sacks. Receipts wheat the past three days, 62,000 quarters, American 51,000.

San Francisco Markets.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 2.—Flour—Extra jobbing, at $6 25@7 25, *payable in silver*.

Wheat—Cargo lots held firm at $2 25; small lots of shipping difficult of sale at $2 20; millers are obliged to pay from $2 20 to $2 25 for selected parcels.

Barley—Feed, $1 15@1 20; brewing, $1 25@1 30.

Oats—$1 60 to $2 for all kinds feed.

Potatoes—40c to $1 for all kinds.

Hay—Cargo lots, $10@17.

Dairy products—Fresh roll butter, 30@35c; cheese, 13@28c; fresh laid Cal. eggs, 40c.

Gold—107.

Legal Tenders—92¼@93¾.

Trade dollars, 10⅜@10½; halves, 92½@94.

Liverpool wheat market to-day, 11s@11s 3d for average California; 11s 2d@11s 8d for club.

Shipping Intelligence.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—Arrived—Bk Caroline Reed, Por; Blakely; brig Levi Stevens, Seattle; ship Coquimbo, Port Madison; bk Oakland, Port Madison; bk Lizzie Williams, Seattle.

Sailed—Bktn Tam O'Shanter, Astoria; bk J. B. Bell, Seattle; bk King Philip, Port Gamble; bk Samoset, Tacoma.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 2.—Arrived—Russian gunboat Vascock, Vladivostock; stmr Empire, Coos Bay; stmr Dakota, Victoria; stmr Geo. W. Elder, Astoria.

Sailed—Bktn Melancthon, Nanaimo; Osmyn, Seattle; bk Oak Hill, Port Blakeley; Br bk Parknook, Liverpool.

EXPORTS.

Per Br. bark Loch Fergus, dispatched by Corbitt & Macleay, Jan. 1st, to Queenstown—28,570 centals of wheat, valued at $59,680.

Per Br. ship City of Cashmere, dispatched Jan. 1st by A Ion & Lewis, to Queenstown for orders—30,009 centals wheat, valued at $60,018.

BANKS.

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(Sight and Telegraphic,) for sale on

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Bills of Exchange,

Drawn in the usual way, or any sum desired, on

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FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PORTLAND.

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DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN COIN OR CURRENCY subject to check at sight.

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LETTERS OF CREDIT issued available in the Atlantic Cities.

SIGHT EXCHANGE AND TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS; payable in Coin or Currency; for sale on NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS.

SIGHT or SIXTY DAY BILLS drawn in sums to suit, direct on

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THE RETAIL BANK, Limited.

THIS BANK CAN GIVE SATISFACTORY REFerences from leading men of Oregon, that whatever security is guaranteed to depositors through the Capital Stock being limited is vouchsafed to the public in our case in its fullest sense.

Other than the above we can only refer the people of Oregon for reference to the fact that "we still live," and the further fact that according to the laws of Oregon, not only our bank assets (including office fixtures) are pledged for the payment of our liabilities, but every dollar of our private fortunes are liable to the bank creditors, and said private fortunes, too, are "limited." A friend suggests that our office fixtures are "limited" but he is trying to "bear" our credit, and we warn you against him.

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RAILROADS.

Oregon & California R. R. Co

To Take Effect Sunday, Sept. 17, 1876, at 12 o'clock Noon.

DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAY),

As follows:

PORTLAND AND ROSEBURG

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Portland	7:30 A. M.	Roseburg	4:00 P.M.
Roseburg	6:00 A. M.	Portland	4:: P.M.

ALBANY EXPRESS TRAIN.

DAILY, (EXCEPT SUNDAYS)

As follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Portland	3:50 P. M.	Albany	8:25 P. M.
Albany	5:30 A. M.	Portland	10:05 A. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS

DAILY, (EXCEPT SUNDAYS) AS FOLLOWS

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Portland	6:15 A. M.	Junction	6:00 P. M.
Junction	5:45 A. M.	Portland	5:45 P. M.

The Oregon and California Railroad Ferry makes connection with all Regular Trains.

Close connections are made at ROSEBURG with the Stages of the Oregon and California Stage Company.

Tickets for Sale to all the principal points in California and the East, at Company's Office,

Cor. F and Front Sts., at Ferry Landing

PORTLAND.

Storage will be charged on freight remaining in Warehouse over 24 hours.

Freight will not be received for shipment after 5 o'clock P. M.

J. BRANDT, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

E. P. ROGERS, Gen'l Freight and Passenger Agent.

Northern Pacific Railroad.

PACIFIC DIVISION.

KALAMA TO TACOMA.

DAILY, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Kalama	11:20 A. M.	Tacoma	5:30 P. M.
Tacoma	6:33 A. M.	Kalama	12:30 P. M.

CONNECTIONS

At Kalama with O. & N. Co.'s Boats for all points on Columbia River.

At Tenino with stages for Olympia.

At Tacoma with Steamers for Seattle, Olympia and all other points on Puget Sound.

On Saturday and Wednesday at 6 A. M. with steamers for Port Townsend, Victoria, Nanaimo, New Westminster and Fraser River.

Connecting Tri-Monthly with Pacific Mail Steamship Co.'s Steamers from VICTORIA to SAN FRANCISCO.

Through fare from Port and to San Francisco:

Cabin.....$35 00 | Steerage.....$12 00

Through Tickets for sale at the office of the O. S. N. Co., Portland, Or.

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Eastern Oysters a Specialty.

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OCCIDENTAL HOTEL.

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE THE RESTaurant connected with this House, will be conducted by the proprietors.

Nothing will be left undone to make guests feel at home, and by strict attention to business we hope to continue the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on this popular House.

Free Coach to and from the House.

S. D. SMITH & THOMAS SMITH, Proprietors.

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METROPOLIS HOTEL,

Corner First and Main Streets.

THE UNDERSIGNED, FORMERLY OF THE Multnomah House, having repainted and refurnished the above named Hotel, is now ready to accommodate the public in a satisfactory manner at the following rates:

Board and Lodging, per week.....$5 50
Board per week.....4 50
Board and Lodging, per day.....1 00

The Table will always be supplied with the best the market affords.

JOHN SCHADE, Proprietor.

THE OXFORD OYSTER SALOON,

Oak Street, 2d door west of Neppach's Drug Store.

WITH SEVERAL YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN the business the undersigned warrant their numerous friends an excellent dish of

Shoalwater Bay or Eastern Oysters

prepared in every style known to epicureans

We are prepared to supply Oysters in any quantity. WALLER & SON.

EASTERN OYSTERS by every Steamer.

St. Charles Hotel Restaurant.

PORTLAND, OREGON.

A. L. FLEURET.....PROPRIETRESS.

THE DINING HALL

Has been removed to the Ground Floor—a Private Stairway from the Ladies' Parlor leading thereto.

It has been determined to spare no pains in making this

The Best Restaurant in the City.

Free Coach to and from the House.

THOMPSON'S 2-BIT HOUSE.

No Deception There. Hi yu Muck-a-Muck and here's your Bill of Fare.

THREE KINDS OF MEAT FOR DINNER; also for Breakfast and Supper. Ham and Eggs every other day, with plenty of hot tea and coffee for dinner, water if you call for it, with fresh rolls and cakes in abundance. Now's your time to get the rinkles out of your bellies after the hard winter

Board and Lodging, per Week, $5 00
Board, $4 00; Day, $1 00.

N.B.—Having started a Labor Exchange, I request the owners of Fisheries, Sawmills, Bowes in Logging Camps, and Farmers in want of hands; old Farmers, Ranchers and Batches, in want of wives and housekeepers, to send me word by post or otherwise, and I will try to supply their wants. No pay required.

Sailors will find this Temperance House with every chance of employment on shore.

LAW CARDS.

T. A. M'BRIDE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office in Monasties' Brick, First street, Portland. n17d3m

B. WHITTEN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office—Opposite Court House,
Court Street, Dallas City, Oregon.
d19d3m

H. H. NORTHUP. W. B. GILBERT.

NORTHUP & GILBERT,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Room, No. 8 Dekum's Building,
Portland, Ogn.

SYL. C. SIMPSON. JNO. B. WALDO.

SIMPSON & WALDO,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
No. 12 Dekum's Building.

WHALLEY & FECHHEIMER,
Attorneys at Law,
Rooms Nos. 7 and 8 in Gilsan's Building, corner First and Ash Streets, Portland.

EVERDING & FARRELL

DEALERS IN

Meal, Flour, Mill Feed,

BACON,

Hay, Straw, Oats, &c.

FRONT AND ALDER STS., PORTLAND

OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, DIRECT.

CARRY NO U. S. MAILS.

THE OREGON STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Steamer

AJAX.

PETER MACKIE.....Commander

Will leave the Company's Wharf at Foot of Front street for the above port on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1877,

At 6 o'clock A. M.

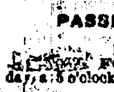
For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of the Company, corner F and Front streets.

GEO. W. WEIDLER Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO,

VIA TACOMA.



THE FIRST CLASS IRON STEAMSHIP

CITY OF PANAMA.

Passengers for San Francisco via Victoria will leave Portland per S'eamer "Welcome," on

SATURDAY, JAN. 6, 1877, AT 6 A. M.

THROUGH FARE, from Portland to San Francisco

Cabin.....$35 00 | Steerage.....$15 00

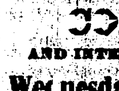
Tickets for sale at Office Oregon Steam Navigation Company, corner Front and Ash streets, up stairs.

Through Tickets sold to China, Sandwich Islands, Australia, New Zealand, Panama and New York.

RIVER STEAMERS.

THE WILLAMETTE

Transportation and Lake Co's



STEAMERS leave PORTLAND from the foot of Yamhill Wharf, between Washington and Ankeny streets, as follows:

FOR DAYTON—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M.

For SALEM, ALBANY, CORVALLIS and Way Landings, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, at 7 A. M.

For Lightering and Towing of Vessels

Between Portland and Astoria apply at the office of the Company, near corner of Front and Washington streets.

FRANK T. DODGE, Agent.

Oregon Steam Navigation Co.

PASSENGER SCHEDULE.

PASSENGERS LEAVE PORTLAND FOR DALLES—Daily, (except Sunday,) at 5 o'clock A. M.

FOR VICTORIA—Wednesday and Saturday at 6 A. M.

FOR KALAMA, TACOMA AND SEATTLE—Daily (except Sunday), at 6 A. M.

FOR ASTORIA—Daily, (except Sunday,) at 6 A. M.

For Cathlamet, Bay View and Skamokawa—Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 A. M.

For Westport, Clifton and Knappa—Tuesday Thursday and Saturday, at 6 A. M.

J. C. AINSWORTH, President.

"CITY OF SALEM"

Will Leave Pacific Wharf for

DALLES

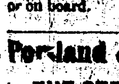
AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS, ON

Wednesdays and Saturdays,

At 6 o'clock A. M.

Z. J. HATCH, Agent. U. B. SCOTT & CO.

STEAMER S. T. CRUSER



WILL RECEIVE FREIGHT ON Old P. O. Wharf on and after Dec. 27th for

CORVALLIS

and intermediate points. For rates apply on wharf or on board.

J. W. COCHRAN & CO.

Portland & Vancouver Packet.

THE STEAMER MOOOUSE,

JAS. C. GRAY, Master,

WILL LEAVE FOOT OF ALDER STREET daily, Sunday excepted, at 2:30 P. M. Returning, leave Vancouver at 8 A. M.

For freight or passage apply on board.

Towing done between 10:30 A. M. and 2 P. M. daily, except Sundays.

MARKET.

LOVEY & BAUER,

Pork and Beef Packers,

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

We have Superior Facilities for

Smoking, Rendering, Covering, Corning and Sugar-Cured Meats.

Government Provisions strictly Attended to.

Brick Building, 140 Front st., Cor. Main, n9d3m Portland, Oregon.

W. W. PAULDING,

PORK PACKER.

Packing House—On G, bet. Tenth and Eleventh.

Highest Cash Price paid for Fat Hogs. d6w

A. H. JOHNSON,

Stalls 26, 27 and 28 Central Market,

Dealer in all kinds of

Fresh Meats.

PACKER OF BEEF AND PORK.

Highest Price paid for all kinds of Fat Stock.

CHRIS. SCHLOTH,

Washington St., near Tenth,

Is prepared to supply Fresh

Beef, Pork, Mutton, Veal, Etc.

Free delivery to any part of the city.

J. S. KELLER,

Cor. Madison and First Streets,

Is prepared to supply Fresh

Beef, Pork, Mutton, Veal, Etc.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

PORTLAND MARKET.

E. F. GARLING,

Cor. MORRISON and SECOND STREETS,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND the best of all kinds of MEATS, all orders delivered in any part of the city Free of Charge. Also, KOSHER BEEF, VEAL AND MUTTON.

PORTLAND STREET RAILWAY.

The Street Cars

Will run hereafter until further notice from 6 A. M. until 8 P. M.

EVERY 10 MINUTES,

And from 8 P. M. to 11 P. M.

EVERY 20 MINUTES,

The EXACT TIME of passing the various points

Can be seen on the Bulletin Boards

Put up

AT THE CROSSINGS OF FIRST STREET

With Washington, Yamhill, Madison, Clay, Lincoln and Carruthers streets. Also, opposite all the Turnouts, at the Clarendon Hotel and Central Market.

W. H. ANDERSON, Sup't.

F. A. CHENOWETH,

Attorney-at-Law—Corvallis, Oregon.

CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ordinance No. 1264.

AN ORDINANCE TO PROVIDE FOR THE manner of improving the east half of Pine street lying between Second and Fifth streets.

The City of Portland does ordain as follows:

Section 1. The improvement that part of Pine street lying between the east line of Second street and the center line of Fifth street as petitioned for by the owners of more than two-thirds of the property adjacent thereto, shall be completed as hereinafter provided on or before the 15th day of January, 1877.

Section 2. The surface of the street shall be cleared of all timber, plank or other obstructions, sidewalks of the proper width and grade excepted. If the obstructions are not removed within three days after notice from the superintendent of streets, they shall be removed by and become the property of the contractor.

Section 3. The excavation shall be graded to the depth of 18 inches at the center of the street and 10 inches at the gutters.

Section 4. A foundation course of broken stone shall be spread evenly over the surface to a thickness of 8 inches at the center line of the street at grade. Said stone shall be broken upon the ground and shall not exceed 8 inches in the greatest diameter. Upon the foundation course of broken stone a layer of gravel shall be evenly spread to a thickness of 3 inches at the center and 2 inches at the gutters; the street shall then be opened for travel for 10 days, when a second layer of gravel shall be evenly spread of such thickness as will bring the surface of the street to grade. The top dressing shall be of good quality, free from cobbles or coarse gravel, the top course shall be of clean gravel, none of which shall be of a greater than 2 inches in diameter, and free from loam or other impurities except clean sharp sand.

Section 5. The contractor shall take entire charge of the work during its progress, and shall be responsible for any loss or accident resulting from neglect.

Section 6. The improvements shall be completed to the satisfaction of the Committee on Streets and Public Property and the Superintendent of Streets.

Section 7. The Committee on Streets and Public Property are hereby authorized to advertise for, receive proposals and enter into contract with the lowest responsible bidder or bidders for the improvement specified in this Ordinance.

Passed the Common Council Dec. 20, 1876.

W. S. CALDWELL, Auditor and Clerk.

Approved Dec. 22, 1876. JACOB KAMM, Mayor.

d30d3t

Ordinance No. 1265.

AN ORDINANCE TO PROVIDE FOR CORRECTing the Assessment Roll returned December 1, 1876, and suspending the operation of certain portions of Ordinance No. 1113.

The City of Portland does ordain as follows:

Section 1. That the Committee on Ways and Means, the Auditor and Assessor are hereby authorized and directed to make such alterations and corrections in the Assessment Roll returned December 1, 1876, as will make the assessment value of lands, lots, and the improvements thereon, to conform as nearly as practicable to the cash valuation. That they allow such cases for reduction by reason of indebtedness as they may find the applicant duly entitled to; and that they report to the Common Council all claims for reduction on valuation of persons property which may be liable for allowance or rejection.

Section 2. The Auditor is hereby directed to withdraw the notice heretofore published as provided by Section 2 of Ordinance No. 1113, last of "An Ordinance in relation to the Assessment and Collection of Taxes," and that, upon the completion of the revision and correction of said Roll, as provided by Section 1 of this Ordinance, the Auditor give notice to that effect, that said Roll, as revised and corrected, will remain open to inspection and the filing of applications for correction of errors in such revised Roll for ten days from the date of said notice; and further, that the operation so much of Section 3 of said Ordinance No. 1113 requiring the filing of applications prior to the 1st day of January be suspended for the time being.

Section 3. The provisions of Section 4 of said Ordinance No. 1113, requiring the said assessment and corrections be reported to the Common Council, is hereby suspended until the completion of the revision provided for by Section 1 of this Ordinance, and shall then apply to the Roll as revised and corrected.

Passed the Common Council Dec. 20, 1876.

W. S. CALDWELL, Auditor and Clerk.

Approved Dec. 21, 1876. JACOB KAMM, Mayor.

d23d

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ASsessment made by Ordinance No. 1264, for the improvement of Pine street in the manner provided by Ordinance No. 1264, comes of the following described lots and lands, lying upon each part of Market street lying between Fifth and Sixth streets, and are made liable for a proportionate share of the expense thereof, to-wit: One-half of the width of each lot, piece or parcel of land lying and being upon the north side of Market street, and one-half of the width of each lot, piece or parcel of land lying and being upon the south side of Market street, and one-half of the width of each lot, piece or parcel of land lying and being upon the corners of Fifth and Market streets and Sixth and Market streets, and one-fourth